

Workers Compensation

35th Annual Statistical Report

2009 Fiscal Year



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State of Kansas

Jim Garner, Secretary
Department of Labor

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Division of Workers Compensation

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Division of Workers Compensation 35th Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2009

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

Our mission at the Kansas Department of Labor is to enhance the economic well-being of all Kansans through responsive workforce services. During the past year we have continued our efforts within the agency to find ways to modernize our operations. These efforts include business process reviews, scanning millions of paper documents to create electronic files and updating antiquated technology. All of these changes are guided by a goal of improving services to the people and businesses we serve.

Each year, we prepare a report sharing information on the workers compensation division's operations by section for the past fiscal year. We are pleased to present this most recent report. It contains tables of data on the incidence of workplace injuries and illnesses, insurance industry premiums and losses for Kansas, fraud and abuse activity, and revenue and operating expenditures for the Kansas Workers Compensation Fund. The annual report also contains the results of a major statistical study on Kansas workers compensation claims that included cost data for calendar year 2008.

In Fiscal Year 2009, the division processed 16,378 applications for hearings. The business section issued 193 self-insurance permits to employers, including five to new applicants. The compliance section established more than 2,600 employer contacts. This year, the fraud and abuse unit collected \$283,464.55 in restitution and civil penalties. In addition, the ombudsman section answered information requests from 20,572 parties during the fiscal year. The research section responded to more than 41,000 requests for workers compensation histories.

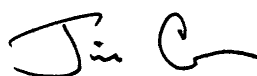
The technology and statistics section, along with the KDOL information technology division, continued to maintain and modify the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), a system allowing electronic reporting of initial injuries and follow-up reports by insurers. EDI has been well received by Kansas employers and insurers, exceeding our own expectations, with more than 40 trading partners submitting data on behalf of more than 200 insurance carriers and self-insured employers. In FY 2009, forty-one percent of all original reports of accidents were filed electronically.

The Web-based coverage verification service, which allows external users access to coverage information through the Kansas Department of Labor Web site, averaged 2,155 searches and 1,392 detailed inquiries per month for FY 2009.

The agency hosted a successful seminar on workers compensation topics during 2009.

I appreciate the hard work and dedication of all the employees in the Division of Workers Compensation. We will continue our efforts to enhance the efficient delivery of services to the people and businesses of Kansas.

Very truly yours,



Jim Garner, Secretary of Labor

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Legislature enacted the State's first law governing workers compensation, as a no-fault system, more than nine decades ago in 1911. Although many significant changes to its provisions have been made since then, the basic premise and purpose of the law have remained much the same. The premise is that those injured in industrial accidents should be compensated regardless of who is at fault. The purpose is to provide protection to the injured employee through employer safety efforts, medical treatment and partial compensation for lost income.¹

Until 1939, the responsibility for administering the workers compensation law resided with a "workmen's compensation commissioner" whose authority extended from a series of public commissions to which the position reported, including the Public Safety Commission in the 1920s and the Commission of Labor and Industry in the 1930s. In 1939, the Kansas Legislature created and transferred jurisdiction over workers compensation to a stand-alone agency named the Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. In 1961, the legislature reorganized the office again, into the Office of the Director of Workers Compensation. This office subsequently became a division under the Department of Labor. Today's Division of Workers Compensation, while having grown and undergone considerable organizational changes, is essentially the same agency created in 1939.

The current workers compensation law covers all employers in Kansas, regardless of the number of employees or the kind of work they do, with two exceptions: employers engaged in agricultural pursuits and any employer who during a given calendar year has an estimated payroll less than \$20,000, unless the employer is a subcontractor. The State of Kansas pays no workers compensation benefits to injured workers unless they are state employees. Private employers pay all benefits owed to their injured workers, either directly from the employer's own resources or indirectly through another party. While most covered employers obtain insurance from private carriers or group pools, provisions in the law establish criteria for certain employers to become self-insured. Potentially eligible employers must apply for approval to use the self-insurance option from the Director of Workers Compensation. Criteria include continuous operation for at least five years, a minimum level of after-tax earnings and a minimum debt/equity ratio. The Kansas Insurance Department approves the formation of group-funded self-insurance pools and determines whether employers qualify for membership in a pool.

¹ *Madison v. Key Work Clothes*, 182 Kan. 186, 192, 318 P. 2d 991 (1957).

BENEFITS INFORMATION

COMPENSATION

Kansas' workers compensation law requires that an employer or its insurance carrier pay an injured employee two-thirds of the employee's gross average weekly wage, up to the amount of the applicable maximum benefits listed below. To find the appropriate maximum using the list below, look for the range of dates that contain the date of injury and then go to the right to find the maximum dollar amount of the benefit. For example, if the date of injury was August 21, 2009, the maximum weekly benefit one could receive would be \$546. The actual amount a worker receives is the lesser of two amounts: either two-thirds of the worker's gross average weekly wage or the maximum in effect at the date of the injury. This effective maximum does not change over the life of one's claim, even though the maximum benefit level for each new 12-month interval usually increases by a small amount.

Maximum Compensation Schedule

Date of Injury	Maximum Benefit
July 1, 1999-June 30, 2000	\$383
July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001	\$401
July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002	\$417
July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003	\$432
July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004	\$440
July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005	\$449
July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006	\$467
July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007	\$483
July 1, 2007-June 30, 2008	\$510
July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009	\$529
July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010	\$546
Current Weekly Minimum:	\$25

MEDICAL

A person injured on the job is entitled to all medical treatment that may be needed to cure or relieve the effects of the injury. Under the law, the employer has the right to choose the treating physician. If the worker seeks treatment from a doctor not authorized or agreed upon by the employer, the insurance company is only liable for a maximum of \$500 toward such medical bills. The employee does have the right to apply to the Director of Workers Compensation for a change of doctor. An injured worker is generally entitled to mileage reimbursement for trips to see a physician for distances in excess of five miles for the round trip. The injured worker generally also can obtain reimbursement if transportation must be hired. Weekly compensation is payable at the above applicable rate for the duration of the disability. In no case can such payments exceed a total of \$125,000 for permanent total or \$100,000 for permanent partial or temporary disability.

BENEFITS INFORMATION

CATEGORIES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

Temporary Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, is unable to engage in any type of substantial and gainful employment. Benefits are paid for the duration of the disability.

Permanent Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, has been rendered completely and permanently incapable of engaging in any type of substantial and gainful employment. The loss of both eyes, both hands, both arms, both feet or both legs, and any combination thereof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall also constitute a permanent total disability. Substantially total paralysis, or incurable imbecility or insanity, resulting from injury independent of all other causes, also shall constitute permanent total disability.

Permanent Partial Scheduled Disability is paid when the employee sustains complete or partial loss of use of a body part, such as an arm, due to a job-related injury. Compensation is limited to a percentage of the scheduled number of weeks.

Permanent Partial General Disability is paid when the employee sustains permanent partial disability not specifically covered by the schedule. Compensation is based on the percentage of disability remaining after recovery and is limited to 415 weeks.

Survivors' Benefits of \$250,000 are paid to an employee's surviving spouse and dependent children if death occurs as a result of injury. If there is no surviving spouse or dependents, the legal heirs are entitled to \$25,000. Burial expenses up to \$5,000 also are covered.

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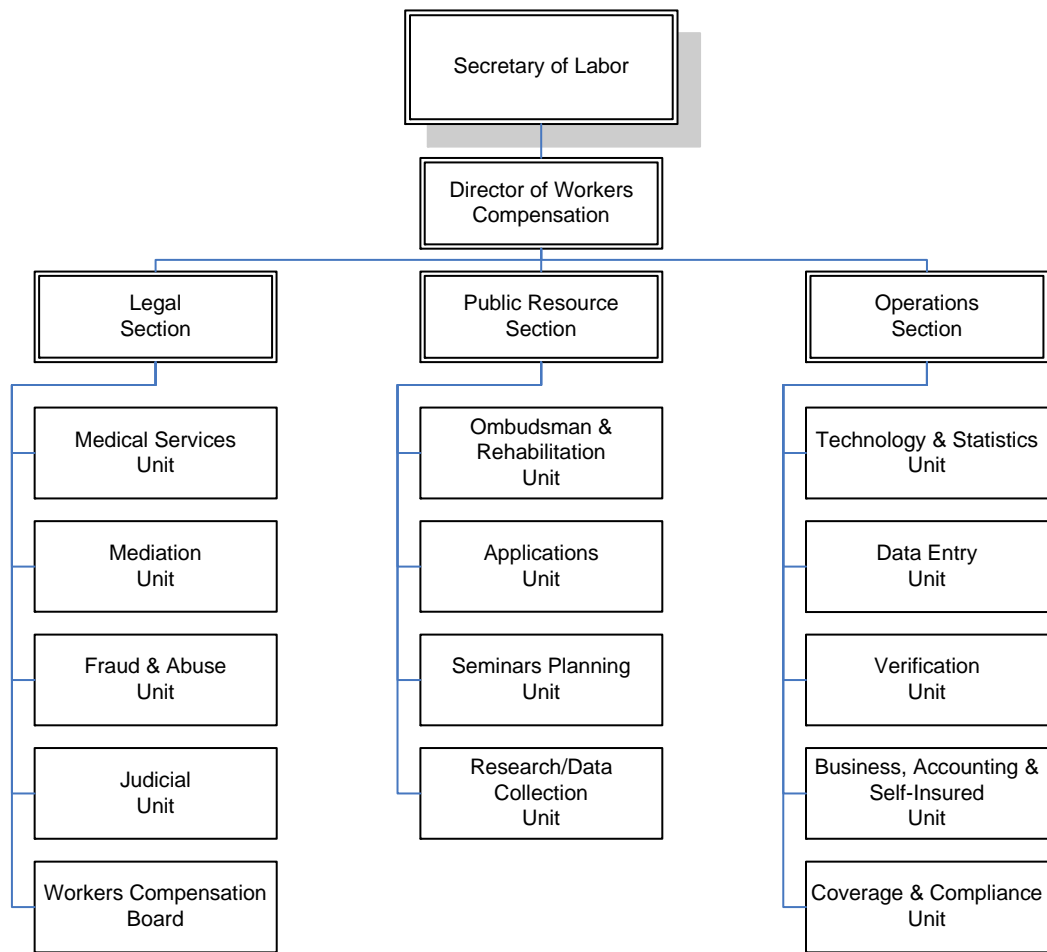
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Section 1

Administrative Profile of the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation FY 2009

Figure 1-1
Organizational Chart
Kansas Department of Labor
Division of Workers Compensation
FY 2009



OPERATIONS SECTION

Business, Accounting and Self-Insured

The workers compensation self-insured unit is responsible for administering the State Self-Insurance program and for granting the privilege to employers that meet the standard under an extensive company and financial review to self insure. Self-insurance is one of the three methods employers may use to insure their workers' compensation liability. Only those companies that demonstrate adequate financial stability are approved to independently assume the responsibilities of workers compensation law. The staffing in the self-insured unit allows an extensive review of each self-insured employer which may include an on-site visit as well as a more extensive review of open accidents for security determination. There are currently 193 employers in Kansas that are approved for self-insurance, pursuant to K.S.A. 44-532 and K.A.R. 51-14-4.

This section's responsibility also entails the assessment of fees used to pay for the expenses necessary to administer the workers compensation law. The business and accounting unit manages all assessment accounting, mathematical calculations, data accumulation and storage, voucher preparation, fee fund deposits and registration for the division's Workers Compensation Seminar.

Other important unit functions include ordering and accounting for equipment and supplies for the Division of Workers Compensation. The unit also sells the Workers Compensation Law Book and the Medical Fee Schedule. In addition, the unit prepares the annual division fiscal year budget.

Table 1-1
Assessments Collected To Finance FY 2010

Description	Amount Collected
Reported losses paid in calendar year 2008	\$429,028,838
Current assessment factor	0.0279
Assessments collected during fiscal year 2009	\$12,029,786
Number of carriers and self-insurers reporting	895

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-2
Self-Insurance Summary

Activity	FY 09	FY 08	FY07	FY 06	FY 05	FY 04	FY 03
Employers' New Applications Approved	5	8	7	9	8	37	17
Canceled Permits	12	8	20	28	10	47	30
Qualified Employers	193	200	200	213	232	234	244
Group-Funded Pools in Force	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

OPERATIONS SECTION

Coverage and Compliance

The compliance unit, with a staff of three employees, ensures that all businesses in Kansas are in compliance with and aware of their responsibilities regarding the Workers Compensation Act. The unit administers and enforces mandated proof of coverage and compliance. Compliance works closely with the data entry and verification units to ensure that all of the accident reports are accurately received in regard to the reporting requirements of the first report of injury. A floater, who is well-versed in all aspects of coverage and compliance, works for the unit and is assigned to other units as needed.

In FY 2009, the compliance unit made 2,630 contacts with businesses. Of those businesses, 1,545 might have been noncompliant. Approximately 315 of those businesses were referred to the fraud unit for further investigation and possible prosecution. Investigations by the compliance unit led to 726 businesses obtaining coverage.

This year, as in the past, the coverage and compliance unit worked closely with the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) in collecting information from the data providers licensed to write workers compensation insurance in Kansas. The unit has access to Alternative IAIABC Proof of Coverage (AIPOC), POC On-Line and Coverage Verification with NCCI. The AIPOC program allows the unit to cross match the AIPOC database with unemployment insurance records for a check on the employers not in compliance. The AIPOC program has been highly successful, which reflects in the decreasing numbers in each of the areas of research. The coverage verification program Web site provides public access to portions of the information reported by private workers compensation insurance carriers for use by the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL). This program has been a successful avenue for obtaining employer coverage information via the Internet and allows the public to check on an employer's workers compensation insurance coverage status on certain dates.

Data Entry

The data entry unit, consisting of five staff members, ensures that all received accident reports are properly processed and checked for complete information. If any reports are not complete and legible, the report may be returned to the employer for correction. The reports provide information for coding about body part, cause, nature and source of the injury. Once coded, the reports are keyed into the Web-based database system in a timely fashion.

Carrier and employer information is gathered from filed accident reports. Any discrepancies between employer and insurance carrier's information on the accident reports and the database are resolved at this point. Both election forms and EDI reports are researched for correct information on new and existing forms and reports. The reports in the database generate labels for letters to the injured workers which answer questions about benefits and procedures. Statistics used in this annual statistical report are developed from the information in the accident reports.

Verification

The verification unit confirms reported Social Security numbers as submitted on first reports of injury (both paper and electronic submissions through the Electronic Data Interchange or EDI program) on new and existing claimants with the Social Security Administration. In addition, the unit updates names and addresses for existing claimants in the database.

OPERATIONS SECTION

Technology and Statistics

The technology and statistics unit is responsible for delivering workers compensation information to the Kansas Department of Labor, the legislature and the general public through:

- an annual statistical report,
- a Web site and
- reports from research studies and evaluations.

Specifically, this unit is responsible for research studies mandated by statute, including studies of closed claims and the effectiveness of the Workers Compensation Act. The staff collects data as needed or requested, as well as conducts survey instrument research design, data collection, statistical analysis and reporting. The staff responds to individual research requests from both internal and external customers.

The technology and statistics unit administers the division's statutory Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) program, an electronic method for insurance carriers and self-insured employers to report occupational injury and workers compensation claims cost data by utilizing the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions' (IAIABC) national data standard. The program went into production in November 2003. By the close of fiscal year 2009, more than 40 trading partners, sending on behalf more than 200 insurance carriers and 20 self-insured employers, were using EDI to send first and second reports of injuries to the division. This includes the State of Kansas Self-Insurance Fund and the Kansas Association of School Boards Workers Compensation Fund. The average weekly volume of EDI first reports of injury constitute 41 percent of the total number of accident reports filed with the division (the total includes paper and EDI reports).

The unit also maintains several data marts of workers compensation claims information on work-related accidents in the state of Kansas. Unit staff work extensively with the information services division of the Kansas Department of Labor to resolve the division's operational database implementation issues, and continue to maintain and enhance the database to insure data integrity and accuracy for both the division's administrative and statistical needs. In addition, the unit manages all content for the division's Web pages located on the KDOL Web site.

LEGAL SECTION

Workers Compensation Appeals Board

The Workers Compensation Appeals Board conducts de novo review of appeals from decisions entered by the ten administrative law judges. The board, which was established in 1993, replaced the Director of the Division of Workers Compensation and the State's District Court judges in the appellate process. Appeals of the board's decisions are taken directly to the Kansas Court of Appeals.

The board has jurisdiction to review appeals from all final orders and certain preliminary hearing orders entered by the administrative law judges. It is the board's objective to make timely decisions while maintaining consistency and fairness within the law.

During fiscal year 2009, the Appeals Board issued 408 decisions. The board received 544 applications for review during that period and had a total of 469 dispositions (which include dismissals and settlements).

The board's Web site is: www.dol.ks.gov/wcboard/wcappeal_RES.html.

LEGAL SECTION

Administrative Law Judges

The division employs 10 full-time administrative law judges to hold hearings and issue decisions in contested workers compensation claims. The division also utilizes special administrative law judges to hold settlement hearings and approve settlements between the parties. The administrative law judges are located in five offices throughout the state: Garden City, Overland Park, Salina, Topeka and Wichita. Hearings also are conducted in satellite locations including Cimarron, Ellsworth, Emporia, Great Bend, Hays, Hutchinson, Independence, Lawrence, Liberal, McPherson, Ottawa and Pittsburg.

In fiscal year 2009, 6,959 hearings were held by the judicial section. Of these, 1,977 hearings were preliminary hearings, 292 were motion hearings, 783 were regular hearings, 85 were settlement hearings, 34 were review and modifications hearings and 123 were post-award medical hearings (see Table 1-3).

Table 1-3
Hearings Held FY 2009

Hearing	No. of Hearings Held	% of Total Hearings Held
Preliminary	1,977	28.4%
Motion	292	4.1%
Regular	783	11.3%
Settlement	85	1.2%
Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	3,665	52.7%
Review & Modify	34	0.5%
Post Award Medical	123	1.8%
Total	6,959	100.0%

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-3 does not include settlement hearings conducted by part-time Special Administrative Law Judges. A total of 7,884 settlement hearings were held by Special Administrative Law Judges in FY 2009. Of these, 3,612 were undocketed cases and 4,272 were docketed cases.

The tables that follow provide a more detailed representation of the data found in Table 1-3. Table 1-4 displays the number of hearings held by Administrative Law Judges organized by type of hearing and the number of hearings held each month of the 2009 fiscal year. The highest number of hearings (706) was held in October. Of those, approximately 53 percent were pre-hearing settlement conferences, 29 percent were preliminary hearings and 10 percent were regular hearings. February had the second most hearings held (657). Of the hearings held in February, 54 percent were pre-hearing settlement conferences, 28 percent were preliminary hearings and 11 percent were regular hearings.

Table 1-4
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report
by Hearing Type FY 2009

Month	Hearing Type							Grand Total
	Preliminary	Motion	Regular	Settlement	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	Review & Modify	Post- Award Medical	
July	150	18	64	5	320	1	5	563
August	163	20	71	7	242	2	15	520
September	172	39	65	10	292	5	17	600
October	206	33	73	10	375	0	9	706
November	113	14	64	6	242	3	7	449
December	184	26	74	11	287	2	11	595
January	158	16	37	12	283	1	7	514
February	186	28	71	6	355	3	8	657
March	111	21	65	4	305	4	3	513
April	182	22	68	8	348	6	19	653
May	174	30	61	3	283	6	11	568
June	178	25	70	3	333	1	11	621
Grand Total	1,977	292	783	85	3,665	34	123	6,959

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-5 displays the number of hearings held by location for each month of FY 2009. Overland Park had the most hearings in FY 2009 (2,431), followed closely by Wichita (2,170).

Table 1-5
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report
by Hearing Location FY 2009

Month	Hearing Location				Grand Total
	Overland Park	Topeka	Western Kansas ¹	Wichita	
July	198	115	76	174	558
August	157	117	94	152	513
September	199	119	87	195	590
October	228	170	62	246	696
November	166	107	47	129	443
December	237	94	104	160	584
January	168	108	60	178	502
February	237	118	93	209	651
March	206	118	55	134	509
April	232	160	60	201	645
May	191	120	89	168	565
June	212	116	69	224	618
Grand Total	2,431	1,462	896	2,170	6,959

¹ Garden City and Salina locations combined

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-6 combines the data found in Tables 1-4 and 1-5 into one table.

Table 1-6
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report FY 2009

Location	Hearing Type	Month												Grand Total
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Overland Park	Preliminary	57	48	61	51	39	63	48	52	45	63	54	62	643
	Motion	17	17	21	16	21	29	13	26	22	16	15	20	233
	Regular	8	9	15	18	5	13	5	12	10	10	11	13	129
	Settlement	115	77	96	141	99	129	95	141	126	134	106	116	1,375
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	9
	Review and Modify	0	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	8	5	1	33
	Post-Award Medical	0	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	9
	Total	198	157	199	228	166	237	168	237	206	232	191	212	2,431
Topeka	Preliminary	31	36	36	53	27	36	38	40	19	42	36	34	428
	Motion	13	22	15	30	21	11	9	14	13	23	18	22	211
	Regular	0	1	7	2	3	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	32
	Settlement	68	51	51	79	49	35	48	54	79	79	62	53	708
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
	Review and Modify	0	3	5	1	0	2	0	3	1	5	2	1	23
	Post-Award Medical	3	4	4	5	6	6	9	6	3	5	1	3	55
	Total	115	117	119	170	107	94	108	118	118	160	120	116	1,462
Western Kansas ¹	Preliminary	16	27	25	16	16	41	25	28	18	18	24	22	276
	Motion	12	13	7	3	5	13	2	5	8	12	10	5	95
	Regular	3	3	11	4	2	4	2	6	3	3	10	6	57
	Settlement	45	49	38	38	20	44	30	54	26	27	44	34	449
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Review and Modify	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	12
	Post-Award Medical	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Total	76	94	87	62	47	104	60	93	55	60	89	69	896
Wichita	Preliminary	46	52	50	86	31	44	47	66	29	59	60	60	630
	Motion	22	19	22	24	17	21	13	26	22	17	18	23	244
	Regular	7	7	6	9	4	6	5	9	5	5	8	3	74
	Settlement	92	65	107	117	74	79	110	106	74	108	71	130	1,133
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	3	6	1	19
	Review and Modify	5	8	7	6	1	7	3	1	0	6	3	7	54
	Post-Award Medical	2	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	16
	Total	174	152	195	246	129	160	178	209	134	201	168	224	2,170
Grand Total		563	520	600	706	449	595	514	657	513	653	568	621	6,959

¹ Garden City and Salina locations combined

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-7 displays the Administrative Law Judge preliminary order activity. It represents requests by order type and whether each was denied or granted.

Table 1-7
Administrative Law Judges Preliminary Order Activity FY 2009

Preliminary Order	Granted			Denied			Total	
	No. of orders granted	% Granted	% Total Orders	No. of orders denied	% Denied	% Total Orders	No. of orders	% of Total Orders
Penalty	45	71.4%	2.5%	18	28.6%	1.0%	63	3.5%
Change Physician	10	40.0%	0.6%	15	60.0%	0.8%	25	1.4%
Additional Medical	59	46.5%	3.3%	68	53.5%	3.7%	127	7.0%
Preliminary Temporary Total & Medical	1,419	88.7%	78.2%	180	11.3%	9.9%	1,599	88.1%
Temporary Total	227	81.9%	12.5%	50	18.1%	2.8%	277	15.3%
Medical	697	89.8%	38.4%	79	10.2%	4.4%	776	42.8%
Temporary Total & Medical	458	90.0%	25.2%	51	10.0%	2.8%	509	28.1%
Temporary Total, not Medical	3	n/a	0.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	0.2%
Medical, not Temporary Total	34	n/a	1.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	34	1.9%
Total Preliminary Orders*	1,533	84.5%	84.5%	281	15.5%	15.5%	1,814	100.0%

*Does not include terminating orders.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

LEGAL SECTION

Mediation

Upon the request of any party to a workers compensation claim and the acceptance of the other party (or parties), the parties may opt to participate in a mediation conference. Mediation is a means of resolving disputes in an informal, non-adversarial setting where the parties make use of a neutral third party to facilitate their discussion. The purpose of mediation is to assist the parties in reaching an agreement on any disputed issues in a workers compensation claim.

Mediation conferences are conducted by mediators appointed by the director. Mediators utilized by the director are required to be qualified pursuant to the Dispute Resolution Act, K.S.A. 5-501 *et seq.*, and relevant rules of the Kansas Supreme Court as authorized by K.S.A. 5-510. Mediation conferences are conducted in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Act. Individuals with final settlement authority for each party must be present, appear in person or by video or be available by telephone during the mediation conference. The division currently has six approved mediators on staff that are available for travel statewide to mediate any disputed issue arising from a workers compensation claim.

In fiscal year 2009 the division initiated 46 mediation contacts per week on average. This involved calling parties and inquiring whether they were interested in mediating particular cases or by the mediation unit receiving a request for mediation. Eighty-nine mediation conferences were scheduled during fiscal year 2009 and 55 mediation conferences were conducted. As displayed in Table 1-8, 24 resulted in full agreement, six resulted in a partial agreement and 25 reached no agreement. It should be noted that many cases that do not result in an agreement at the mediation conference are settled at some future point. While some parties may reach an agreement in principle during the mediation conference, they often need additional time to consider and reflect on the proposed terms or verify information exchanged during the mediation conference before finalizing an agreement. These conferences are reported as non-agreed even though they may lay the groundwork for later resolution of issues at hand.

Table 1-8
Mediation FY 2009

Held	55
Claims Resolved - Agreement Reached	24
Claims Partly Resolved - Agreement Reached	6
Claims Unresolved - Agreement Not Reached	25

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

LEGAL SECTION

Medical Services

The medical services unit provides both administrative and developmental services for the medical fee schedule. Additionally, medical services administers utilization and peer review programs, acting as a liaison for all parties involved in health care related workers compensation issues. The medical services unit works closely with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to assure that payments to health care providers remain current, reasonable and fair.

The Kansas Workers Compensation Schedule of Medical Fees (8th Revision) was implemented January 1, 2010. This revision has been refined to incorporate modifications of the 2009 Resource Based Relative Value System (RBRVS) to enhance reimbursement validity. Although not mandated for use, the Official Disability Guidelines—Treatment (ODG) remains as the primary standard of reference for evidence-based medicine used in caring for injured workers.

Reimbursement for inpatient hospital services (Peer Groups I and II), will be determined by use of the MS-DRG system. Peer Group III inpatient services will be determined by application of a 15 percent discount applied to the hospital's billed charges.

Hospital outpatient and ambulatory surgical center payments will be determined by application of variable discount rates (based upon peer group assignment) to the billed charges as submitted.

LEGAL SECTION

Fraud and Abuse

The workers compensation fraud and abuse investigation unit was established in 1994. The unit is staffed with three special investigators, an administrative specialist and an assistant attorney general who supervises the unit. The unit's responsibilities include identifying and investigating potential violations of the workers compensation laws, as set forth in K.S.A. 44-532; K.S.A. 44-557; K.S.A. 44-5,120; and K.S.A. 44-5,125. Provable violations may be taken before an administrative hearing officer or may be presented to local county or district attorneys for criminal prosecution.

In fiscal year 2009, the fraud and abuse unit received 591 referrals (see Table 1-9). Of these referrals, 589 cases were opened and 80 were referred for administrative charges. Collection for fines and assessments totaled \$283,464.55 for fiscal year 2009.

The objectives of the unit are to protect the employee, employer and insurance carrier from fraudulent and/or abusive acts and practices; ensure businesses within the state are compliant in maintaining workers compensation insurance coverage; and ensure the division receives reports of injury within the time period set by statute.

Referrals

Information Received by the Unit

The fraud and abuse unit receives information regarding alleged fraud and other violations of the workers compensation laws by phone, fax, e-mail, regular mail or a submission by another section in the Division of Workers Compensation. An allegation of fraud or abuse is designated as a referral. Each referral is reviewed by the assistant attorney general to determine if there is sufficient information to warrant an investigation. If sufficient information exists, a case is opened and assigned to a special investigator. If insufficient information exists, the matter is returned to the complaining party for further information or, if that is not possible, the referral is recorded but no formal investigation commences.

Types of Fraud

The unit classifies the type of fraud reported as it relates to the fraud and abuse statutes, as well as the compliance statutes. Table 1-9 lists the types of fraud, abuse and compliance cases reported to the unit over the past year.

Table 1-9
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases Reported by Referral
FY 2009

Type of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Referrals	Total
Obtaining or denying benefits by making false statements either orally or written: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(4)(A)	18
Refusing to pay compensation as and when due: K.S.A. 44-5,120(d)(18)	7
Failure to confirm medical compensation benefits to anyone providing treatment to a claimant: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(15)	5
Collecting from an employee, through a deduction from wages or a subsequent fee, any premium or other fee paid by the employer to obtain workers compensation insurance coverage K.S.A.44-5,120(d) 1	1
Refusing to pay any order awarding compensation: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(19)	2
Failing to maintain workers compensation insurance when required: K.S.A. 44-532 (d)	160
Employers duty to report accidents: K.S.A. 44-557	391
Receiving temporary total disability or permanent total benefits to which they are not entitled, while employed: K.S.A. 44-5,125(a)(1)(D)	3
All other fraudulent and abusive practices	4
Total	591

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Investigations

The fraud unit has three full-time investigators. These investigators are not law enforcement officers. However, they perform almost identical investigative duties as sworn law enforcement. The investigative process includes interviewing witnesses, collecting evidence, forming liaisons with law enforcement groups, as well as special fraud investigation units within the insurance industry, and testifying in administrative and criminal actions.

Once an investigation is complete, the investigator will prepare an investigative summary for the assistant attorney general to review. Criminal or administrative action commences if the assistant attorney general determines there is sufficient information to sustain the burden of proof in either a criminal or administrative action.

If the information indicates misconduct on the part of an insurance agent or carrier, that information is referred to the Kansas Insurance Department, which has an anti-fraud unit that investigates and prosecutes insurance fraud.

Prosecution

The unit is authorized to initiate criminal or administrative action against individuals and entities that appear to have committed fraudulent or abusive acts. The unit has been extremely aggressive in this area. Civil actions are separated into compliance and fraud actions.

Table 1-10
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases
FY 2009

Compliance	551
Fraud/Abuse	40
Criminal	0
Total	591

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Collections

During either a criminal or administrative action, a fine or restitution is requested but not necessarily ordered by the judge or hearing officer. The total amount collected for FY 2009 was \$283,464.55 (see Table 1-11). The unit makes every attempt to collect the civil monetary penalty owed to the unit without any assistance. However, in some instances, it may be necessary for the Legal Services Division of the Kansas Department of Labor to file a collection action. Once the money is received, by law it must be deposited in the appropriate fund.

Table 1-11
Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Collections FY 2009

Fraud and Abuse Fines: K.S.A. 44-5,120	\$27,044.79
Compliance Fines: K.S.A. 44-532 & 44-557	\$249,119.86
Restitution	\$7,299.90
Total	\$283,464.55

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Money received as a result of compliance violations is deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the workers compensation fund. Money received as a result of fraud and failure to timely file accident reports is deposited in the state treasury and credited to the workers compensation fee fund.

FRAUD HOTLINE

1-800-332-0353 24 hrs/day
 1-785-296-6392 (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.)

FRAUD E-MAIL ADDRESS

wcfraud@dol.ks.gov

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Ombudsman

The primary function of the ombudsman unit is to assist injured workers, employers and other parties to protect their rights under the Workers Compensation Act. The unit provides technical assistance to all parties on workers compensation issues. The unit also assists unrepresented claimants in obtaining a hearing, mediation or appeal. The ombudsman unit provides presentations and training opportunities to interested parties.

The ombudsman unit was responsible for establishing a set of protocols and guidelines for services to employers. Specifically during fiscal year 2009, the ombudsman unit provided a point of contact for all parties to clarify issues and obtain information. The unit received and/or initiated 20,572 contacts (see Table 1-12), which included general information, specific issues regarding reported and unreported accidents and on-site visits to employers. The ombudsman unit also provided educational presentations to 1,064 individuals during fiscal year 2009 (see Table 1-13) as well as increasing public awareness of resources for parties needing presentations of workers compensation issues. Additionally, it provided technical assistance to employers through on-site visits and training during fiscal year 2009.

The objectives of the ombudsman unit involve the continuation of increasing employer contacts by providing training to employer groups who need assistance. It also intends to increase the unit's ability to initiate contact with injured workers to see if appropriate information is being received as required by statute. The ombudsman unit will seek to increase public awareness of the availability of ombudsman assistance in alternative dispute resolution by encouraging parties to participate in mediation. The unit continues to seek increasing public awareness and use of the Web site for information, which includes utilizing online forms, coverage verification and tutorials to enhance the ability for the parties to obtain self help at any time. Tutorials available by way of our Web site include an Employee Tutorial in English and Spanish as well as an Employer Tutorial with valuable information about Kansas Workers Compensation.

Table 1-12
FY 2006 - FY 2009 Ombudsman Contacts

Category	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	Total
Employees	12,224	11,025	10,271	8,840	42,360
Employers	4,329	4,021	3,933	3,394	15,677
Insurance Carriers	1,886	1,764	1,457	1,323	6,430
Insurance Agents	1,495	1,495	1,436	1,384	5,810
Attorneys	2,081	1,827	1,524	1,342	6,774
Health Care	1,687	1,778	1,918	2,012	7,395
Miscellaneous	4,630	3,426	2,533	2,277	12,866
Total Contacts	28,332	25,336	23,072	20,572	97,312

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 1-2
FY 2009 Ombudsman Contacts

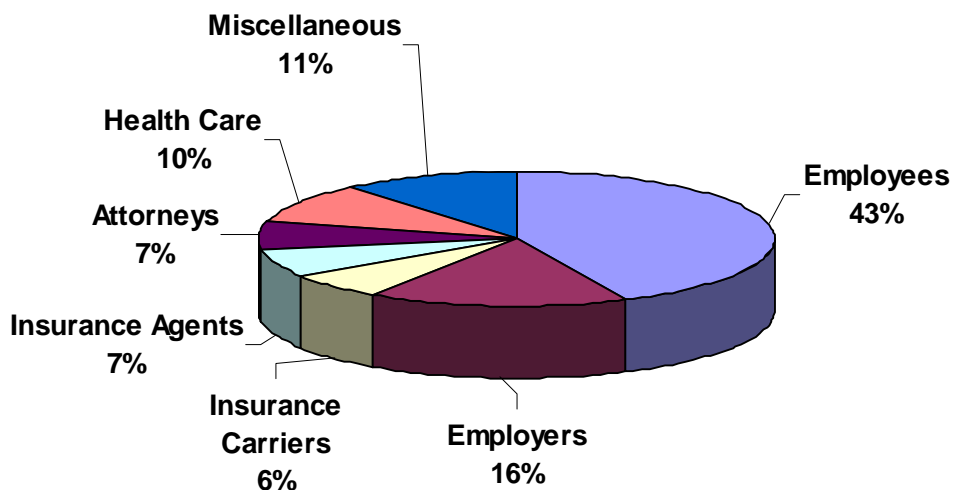


Table 1-13
FY 2009 Ombudsman Presentations*

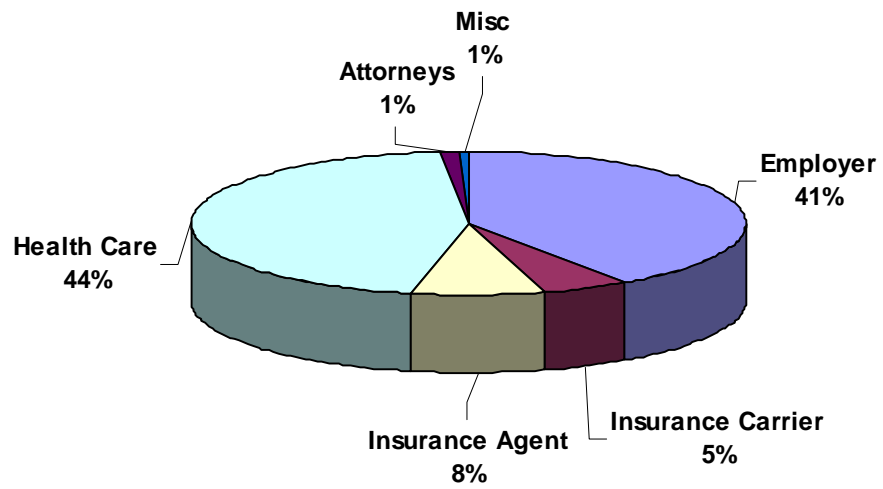
Category	Number Attended
Employer	431
Insurance Carriers	53
Insurance Agents	84
Health Care Providers	478
Attorneys	12
Employees	0
Miscellaneous**	6
Total	1,064

*20 Total Presentations

**Includes presentations to Legislative members, firefighters and various organizations.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 1-3
FY 2009 Ombudsman Presentations



PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Seminar Planning

The primary function of the seminar planning unit is to develop, organize and produce the annual Workers Compensation Seminar. The intent is to deliver meaningful education with no commercial content. The unit also secures and delivers continuing education credits for multiple work-related occupations.

The seminar planning unit is responsible for guiding internal and external seminar committee groups as they complete functions during each phase of preparation, production and post-production. Functions include Web-based registration, online announcements, Web site layout, print development, exhibiting and on-site staffing assignments.

Topics and speakers are chosen by the external seminar planning committee which is guided by the seminar planning unit. Committee members are volunteers who work in the field of workers compensation in both the private sector and other government agencies. Their selections are made based on relevance, attendee requests, educational value and division recommendations.

On-site staffing, meeting room set-up, audiovisual needs, arrangements for food and beverage etc., is handled in-house by the internal seminar committee, led by the seminar planning unit.

In 2009, pre-seminar activities began on August 31 with the first *Workers Compensation Seminar Golf Tournament* at the Sycamore Ridge Golf Course in Spring Hill, Kansas. The tournament hosted 70 players and was sponsored by McAnany, Van Cleave & Phillips, PA. Proceeds were donated to the United Way.

The 35th *Annual Workers Compensation Seminar* was held in Overland Park at the Overland Park Convention Center on September 1 & 2.

The division was host to 560 attendees and 72 exhibitors. Continuing education credits were awarded to 250 attorneys, 95 nurses and 45 certified case managers. Credit awards were also issued to Kansas insurance agents and emergency medical services personnel. An additional 31 certificates of attendance were awarded to guests who indicated a need for proof of time spent at educational offerings to maintain licensing and/or certification in occupations which were not preauthorized.

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Applications

The applications unit processes all applications and motions for hearing to assure proper filing of necessary and required documentation and to assure that the appropriate counsel, insurance carrier, employer and claimant are reflected on the notices of hearing. The unit researches the claim for proper employer address and insurance carrier. Claims are assigned to an administrative law judge based on the county of venue and other established criteria. The unit creates a physical docket file reflecting required documentation on the claim for workers compensation. This file becomes the official division documentation upon which present and future proceedings will rely for information. The unit records and enters information into the division's Web-based database and appropriate notices of hearing are printed and prepared for mailing to all parties involved in each case. Beginning January 1, 2008, the unit implemented e-mail notices of hearing. This has saved the division thousands of dollars in postage and paper expenses, as well as providing more timely hearing notifications. We maintain approximately 90 percent compliance with e-mail notices. The applications unit strives to research and process all preliminary hearing applications within three days of receipt.

Table 1-14 lists activity for the application unit from FY 2004 to FY 2009. In FY 2009, the applications unit researched and processed a total of 16,378 applications and motions: 8,617 preliminary hearing applications (both new and previously docketed); 4,958 regular hearing applications; 31 applications for surviving spouse or dependent hearings; 817 post award medical applications; 195 applications for review and modification; 472 applications for penalties; and 1,288 "miscellaneous" applications (amended applications, impleadings of the Workers Compensation Fund for insolvent employers, corrections and/or returned notices).

The unit strives to provide outstanding service to customers, both internal and external.

Table 1-14
Application Unit Activity FY 2004 – FY 2009

Type of Application	FY 09	FY 08	FY 07	FY 06	FY 05	FY 04
New Preliminary	618	686	679	1,116	1,937	1,170
Docketed Preliminary	7,999	6,877	6,847	6,739	6,336	6,063
Regular	4,958	4,864	5,019	5,167	5,717	5,403
Fatal	31	26	32	45	57	47
PA Medical	817	730	728	743	731	601
Review & Modification*	195	127	170	209	235	Did not count separately
Penalties*	472	456	557	605	621	Did not count separately
Miscellaneous**	1,288	1,440	1,583	1,561	1,846	2,282
Total Applications	16,378	15,206	15,615	16,185	17,480	15,566

*In FY 2004, review and modification and penalties applications were included in the count for miscellaneous applications.

**Beginning in FY 2005, miscellaneous applications include amendments, insolvent impleadings, corrections and returned notices.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Research

The research unit performs research on all requests for prior claim information. Customers of these research requests include attorneys, judges, claimants, insurance companies and the general public. Each request must be verified to assure that legal requirements concerning the confidentiality of workers compensation records are met. The unit responded to more than 41,000 research requests during FY 2009 (see Table 1-15). Turnaround time for research requests is generally within four days. The research involves computerized and hard copy files containing the histories of injured workers. Responses are provided as appropriate and according to legal requirements.

Since July 2006, the research unit has scanned accident reports, election forms and undocketed settlement transcripts. As of June 30, 2009, a total of 1,843,548 accident reports, 118,876 election forms and 72,723 undocketed settlements (including settlements, joint petitions and stipulations and final releases) have been scanned. Scanning has increased the efficiency of the unit and reduced the turnaround time for both internal and external customers as these documents now can be accessed electronically from personal computers within the division.

The Division of Workers Compensation has changed our records retention schedule. Dockets, accident reports, and election forms are only kept for 25 years. Since Form 88 is obsolete, the forms have been destroyed and are no longer available. This will cut down on needed storage space and on the time needed to copy the research.

One section within the research unit reviews, researches and computes awards, settlements and final receipts and release of liability. Information researched and computed is entered into the division's database to produce annual statistical reports mandated by Kansas law. The information collected includes dollar amounts paid, types of payments, body parts being compensated, percentages of disability rating, attorneys fees and court reporter fees.

Table 1-15
FY 2009 Requests for Information from the Research Unit

Month	Attorneys	Insurance Company	Social Security	Employers	Misc.	Total
<i>2008</i>						
July	709	305	4	3,744	0	4,762
August	746	334	5	3,236	0	4,321
September	777	256	4	2,946	0	3,983
October	908	325	0	3,136	2	4,371
November	641	214	6	2,047	4	2,912
December	681	235	2	1,902	11	2,831
<i>2009</i>						
January	686	197	3	1,939	8	2,833
February	812	184	3	1,830	6	2,835
March	784	222	6	2,108	0	3,120
April	736	146	3	2,072	1	2,958
May	709	192	6	2,254	0	3,161
June	719	243	2	2,574	2	3,540
Total Requests For Year	8,908	2,853	44	29,788	34	41,627
Average Requests Per Day	35.02	11.37	0.18	118.68	.14	165.84

Total Working Days in the Year: 251

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation unit coordinates vocational rehabilitation services for injured workers when the insurance company/employer elects to provide services. This unit also reviews medical management closures to determine the need for referral to other vocational programs and services when the insurance company/employer elects not to provide services. Monitoring and providing technical assistance for both public and private vocational rehabilitation providers is also part of the responsibilities of this unit.

In FY 2009, the rehabilitation unit provided oversight for four injured workers served by qualified private sector vocational rehabilitation vendors and one worker served by the state rehabilitation agency. Vocational assessments were completed for four individuals. Vocational rehabilitation plans were developed for five injured workers. Two plan amendments were submitted. Qualified rehabilitation vendors returned three injured workers to work with new employers through individualized services. The average case cost for vocational services was \$2,542 based on three closures.

The unit received 518 medical management referrals and 546 medical management closure reports. The average case cost for medical management was \$3,125 based on 435 closures. The average wage at time of injury was \$542 per week based on 69 medical management cases. Of the 546 closures, 203 resulted in workers returning to work with their time-of-injury employer.

The unit reviewed 343 medical management closure reports to determine whether the claimants in those cases might be in need of vocational rehabilitation or community services. In addition, 21 other injured workers were informed of vocational options available through the private and/or public sector vocational services.

Section 2

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas FY 2009

The State of Kansas has a compelling interest in the safety, health and productivity of its workforce. An important aspect of that commitment is the division's daily monitoring of the workplace environment and periodic analysis of the incidence and severity of occupational injuries and illnesses within the state. Every year the division publishes its decision support data for the Legislature and interested parties in the form of this *Annual Statistical Report*. The first part of this section provides information on many aspects of occupational injuries and illnesses in the State of Kansas for FY 2009, including the causes, nature and source, the industries in which they occur and the body member implicated in the reported injuries and illnesses. Discussed next is the widely-reported private industry injury incidence rates published by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the United States Department of Labor, which KDOL's Division Labor Market Information Services (LMIS) is responsible for reporting on behalf agency.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas

Kansas classifies occupational injuries according to severity as "no time lost," "time lost" and "fatal." "Time lost" injuries are those that "incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn." "No time lost" injuries are defined as those in which the employee did not miss work beyond the remainder of the day, shift or turn. Injuries resulting in death are coded as "fatal." In other words, the most severe types of occupational injury or illness are classified as "fatal" while the least severe are reported as "no time lost" cases. Table 2-1 contains the aggregate totals (by severity) of Kansas' occupational injuries and illnesses for the last 15 fiscal years.

- There were 63,130 total occupational injuries and illnesses reported to the Division of Workers Compensation during FY 2009. The FY 2009 total reflects all accidents occurring during the year, including fatalities, and represents a decrease of 7,133 reported injuries and illnesses, or a 10.2 percent decrease, from the previous year's total.
- From another perspective, 173 employees per day were either injured or killed on the job in Kansas last fiscal year.
- Workplace fatalities, the most severe type of injury, in FY 2009 decreased 20.9 percent from the previous year (to 34 from 43 reported deaths), and were less than the 15-year average of 53.8 reported deaths.
- The 32,076 "no time lost" injuries and illnesses reported were approximately 51 percent of all reported injuries and illnesses. "No time lost" injuries decreased 17.3 percent from the previous year's total.
- "Time lost" injuries and illnesses totaled 31,020, which is a 1.3 percent decrease from the previous year's total.

Table 2-1
Kansas Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 1995 – FY 2009

	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Fatal Injuries		
Fiscal Year	Total No Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Fatal	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Injuries & Illnesses
FY 1995	52,473	55.49%	42,030	44.44%	67	0.07%	94,570
FY 1996	68,674	71.79%	26,929	28.15%	60	0.06%	95,663
FY 1997	73,415	75.14%	24,220	24.79%	64	0.07%	97,699
FY 1998	63,071	63.77%	35,767	36.16%	70	0.07%	98,908
FY 1999	68,995	72.07%	26,674	27.86%	61	0.06%	95,730
FY 2000	71,327	79.21%	18,653	20.71%	69	0.08%	90,049
FY 2001	64,533	75.97%	20,368	23.98%	44	0.05%	84,945
FY 2002	52,549	72.16%	20,223	27.77%	53	0.07%	72,825
FY 2003	55,101	80.87%	12,994	19.07%	42	0.06%	68,137
FY 2004	48,298	75.03%	16,032	24.90%	44	0.07%	64,374
FY 2005	36,335	56.11%	28,369	43.81%	57	0.09%	64,761
FY 2006	37,619	56.60%	28,800	43.33%	50	0.08%	66,469
FY 2007	37,444	54.10%	31,718	45.83%	49	0.07%	69,211
FY 2008	38,778	55.19%	31,442	44.75%	43	0.06%	70,263
FY 2009	32,076	50.81%	31,020	49.14%	34	0.05%	63,130

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

One limitation of reporting aggregate totals is that they do not account for year-to-year changes in the workforce population within Kansas. Perhaps the least sophisticated benchmark statistic for comparing year-to-year totals without controlling for workforce population increases/decreases would be to calculate the percentage of total injuries and illnesses that resulted in “no time lost,” “time lost” or fatalities. The rationale is that the state has an interest in knowing what percentage of total injuries and illnesses constitute the range of severity that decreases productivity, endangers worker safety, disrupts labor participation or results in death. In order to do a fair year-to-year comparison of occupational injury and illness behavior in Kansas, the incidence rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers is discussed below.

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

Statewide Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate for Non-Federal Workforce

There are two sources of occupational injury and illness data reported in this section. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state program administered by the United States Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and cooperating state agencies throughout the nation. In Kansas, the cooperating state agency that helps administer the survey is the Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services (LMIS). The annual survey measures the incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses for the nation as a whole and for each participating state, as well as case and injured worker demographic data (see Appendix A). The Division of Workers Compensation does not directly participate in the BLS survey but is an

active consumer of its information. The division believes that the private sector incidence rates provided by BLS and LMIS help augment both this annual report and the statutory obligation to monitor workplace injuries and illnesses in the state for health and safety purposes.

The division believes it can contribute to the discourse on workplace injury incidence rates in Kansas for several reasons:

First, employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act are required to report all employee occupational injuries and illnesses that “incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn” to the division within 28 days of the date of injury or onset of illness. The division has aggregated and reported this data in its *Annual Statistical Report* for many years but did not publish its calculated rates of incidence per 100 full-time equivalent employees until FY 2001. The division reports its own calculated occupational injury incidence rates (see Appendix A for methodology).

Second, the division does have an institutional advantage (relative to BLS and LMIS) in that it, by law, is able to collect data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in Kansas because it has the legal authority to collect injury data on state and local public sector employees in addition to the private sector.² This is important because the state and local public sector workforce is one of the largest employers in Kansas and reports a significant percentage of the total workplace injuries and illnesses each year.

Finally, it should be noted that the Division of Workers Compensation is able to publish its occupational injury statistics in a timelier manner than both BLS and LMIS. In this report, it publishes incidence rates for all employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act through fiscal year 2009 (up to and including June 30, 2009) whereas the most recent national and state data available from BLS is through calendar year 2008. We may be able to identify injury and illness trends more quickly and use this in-house information as a basis for targeting resources, through the agency’s Industrial Safety and Health Division, for injury prevention and/or safety education.

While it is true that there is no absolute acceptable level of injury incidence, relatively speaking, the lower the rate of injury the better. An important question is: how should the average Kansan interpret the “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate? For example, if the incidence rate for total injuries and illnesses in Kansas for any given year were 5.3 injuries per 100 full-time workers, would it be reasonable to conclude that roughly five percent of full-time workers

² Under its commerce power granted by the United States Constitution, and as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court (See *U.S. v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 558-559 (1995); “[there are] three broad categories of activity that Congress may regulate under its commerce power...Congress may regulate the use of the channels of interstate commerce...Congress is empowered to regulate and protect the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce, even though the threat may come only from intrastate activities...Congress’ commerce authority includes the power to regulate those activities having a substantial relation to interstate commerce,...i.e., those activities that substantially affect interstate commerce.” The federal government can require employers to log all occupational injuries and illnesses and report them to BLS and/or OSHA. The United States Constitution, however, does not give Congress the authority to regulate the states (and its political subdivisions) as states and therefore, compel them to report the workplace injuries of state and local public servants to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

suffered some sort of occupational injury that year? We believe that this would be a fair interpretation provided that we assume each worker within this 5.3 percent was injured only once during the year under study. In other words, for every 100 full-time private sector workers in Kansas there were 5.3 injuries reported that year for our hypothetical example. If consumers of this information would want to know what occupations in Kansas are more at risk for injury than others, then the total injury and illness incidence rate would not provide that information. They would need to consult the industry cluster estimates of injury incidence provided annually by LMIS or the non-federal incidence rates reported in the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation *Annual Statistical Report*.

Under the Kansas Workers Compensation Act, employers are required to report to the division:

[I]f the personal injuries which are sustained by such accidents, are sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such injuries were sustained.³

All of the division's severity classifications are similar to the BLS variables in the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey and are broad enough to describe the diversity of injuries within each category yet specific enough to discern substantive differences in severity.⁴ For example, the BLS measures of "Total Lost Workday Cases" and "Other Recordable Cases" (BLS used to categorize these as "Cases Without Lost Workdays" and it is roughly the same as no time lost cases⁵) are similar to measures reported by the Division of Workers Compensation in past annual statistical reports. The BLS classification "Total Lost Workday Cases" injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is a statistic used to measure the incidence of injuries that meet the criterion of "lost workday." However, a year-to-year comparison between the BLS study and the division's data is difficult due to both the time lag in reporting by BLS and the differing time frames of the studies.⁶

Table 2-2 lists the Kansas occupational injury and illness rate for the last fifteen fiscal years (FY 1995-FY 2009) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-1 below for graphical representations of the data.

- For "Total Injuries and Illnesses," the incidence per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 4.7 in FY 2009. The total injuries and illnesses incidence rate decreased by 9.7 percent over the last year. However, the

³ K.S.A.44-557.

⁴ See Appendix for more detailed explanations.

⁵ Note, Division of Workers Compensation definitions do not specifically address restricted work activity or job transfer. Those cases are treated either as "time lost" or "no time lost" cases, depending on which definition they fit. The division has concluded that, for the purposes of this report, such cases are better represented through our analysis of specific benefit types (e.g., temporary partial claims, permanent partial claims) that appears in Section 3 of this report.

⁶ In response to this issue, the division has begun publishing incidence rates organized by calendar year as well as fiscal year. See table 2-3. Additionally, despite the limitations, readers of this report have requested the inclusion of BLS national and Kansas data. Such readers may include employers, employees, policymakers, safety standards writers, safety inspectors, health and safety consultants and researchers. According to BLS, *Frequently Asked Questions*, <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm>. "Policymakers need to know how the safety and health of workers in their State compares to workers in other States doing comparable work. The survey helps these managers determine the additional need for State safety and health programs." *Id.*

total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 43 percent over the last fifteen years and by 32.1 percent since FY 2000.

- The average annual decrease between FY 1995 and FY 2009 of the incidence rate per 100 full-time workers (FTE) for “Total Injuries and Illnesses” was 3.8 percent.
- The “time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.3 per 100 FTE in FY 2009, a 0.4 percent decrease in the rate from the previous year.
- The “time lost” incidence rate had an average annual increase of 1.2 percent from FY 1995 to FY 2009.
- The “no time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.37 per 100 FTE for FY 2009, which was a 16.8 percent decrease from the previous year, and a 56.5 percent decrease from FY 2000 (5.45 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE).
- The “No Time Lost” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of 3.7 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2009.
- The fatality rate decreased 21.9 percent from the previous year, and had an average annual decrease of 4.1 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2009.

Table 2-2
Kansas Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* FY 1995 - FY 2009

Fiscal Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
FY1995	4.54	3.64	0.0058	8.19
FY1996	5.80	2.28	0.0051	8.08
FY1997	6.02	1.99	0.0052	8.01
FY1998	4.99	2.83	0.0055	7.82
FY1999	5.33	2.06	0.0047	7.39
FY2000	5.45	1.42	0.0053	6.88
FY2001	4.87	1.54	0.0033	6.42
FY2002	3.93	1.51	0.0040	5.45
FY2003	3.89	0.92	0.0030	4.80
FY2004	3.75	1.25	0.0034	5.00
FY2005	2.78	2.17	0.0044	4.95
FY2006	2.87	2.20	0.0038	5.07
FY2007	2.78	2.36	0.0036	5.15
FY2008	2.85	2.31	0.0032	5.17
FY2009	2.37	2.30	0.0025	4.67

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

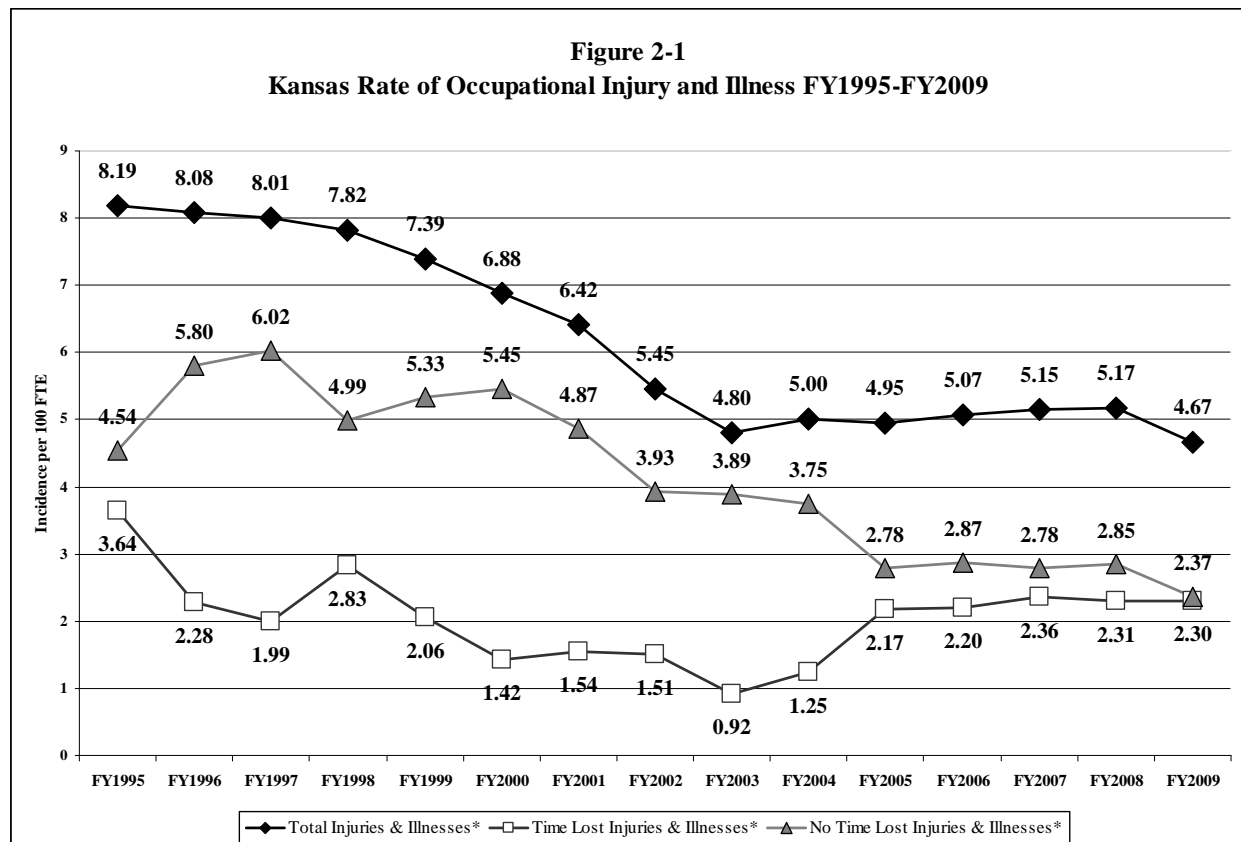


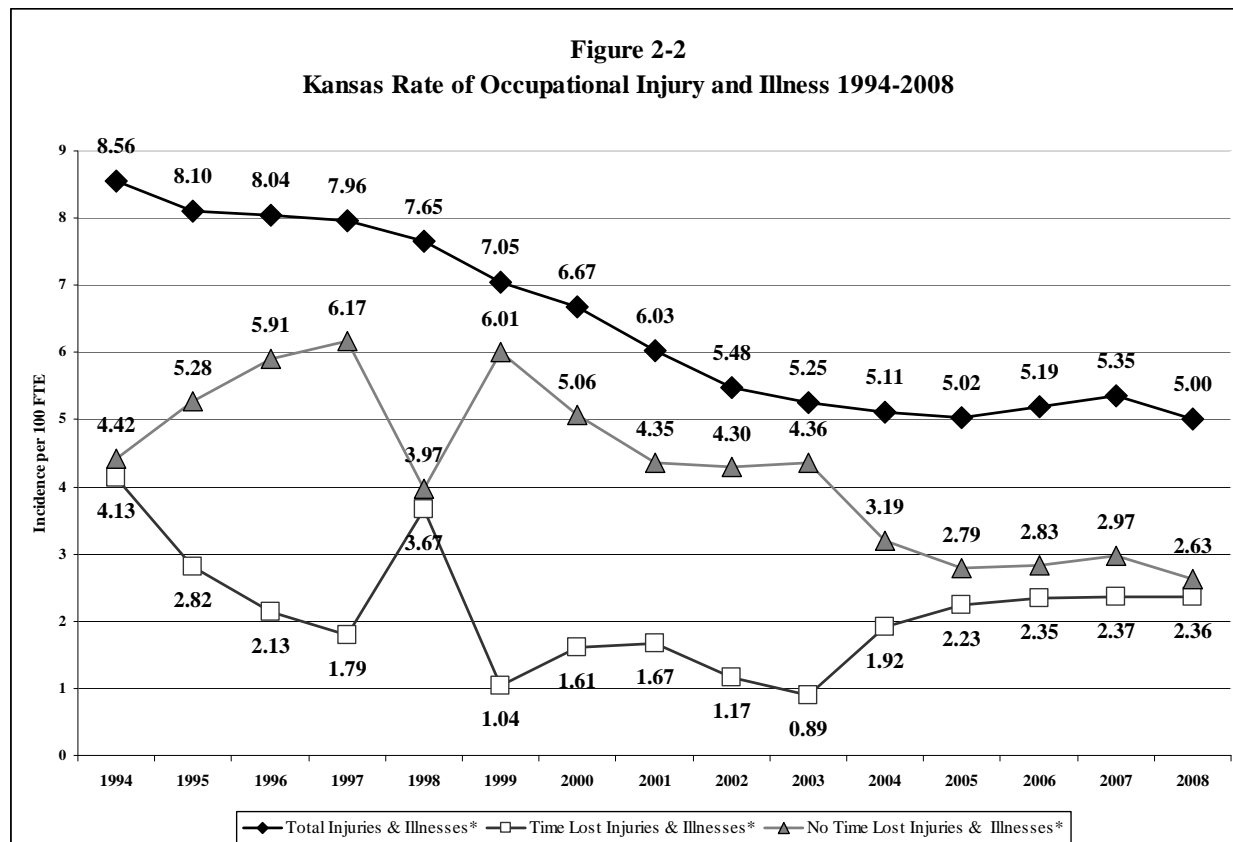
Table 2-3 lists the Kansas occupational injury and illness rate for the last 15 calendar years (1994-2008) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-2 below for graphical representations of the data.

- For “total injuries and illnesses” the incidence per 100 FTE in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 5.0 in 2008. The total injuries and illnesses incidence rate decreased over the last year (6.5 percent). However, the total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 41.6 percent over the last 15 years and by 25.0 percent since 2000.
- The “total injuries and illnesses” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of 3.7 percent between 1994 and 2008.
- The “time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.36 per 100 FTE in 2008 which represents a 42.9 decrease from 1994. However, it is slightly above the 15-year average of 2.14 per 100 FTE.
- The “time lost” incidence rate had an average annual increase of 7.4 percent between 1994 and 2008.
- The 2008 “no time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate decreased by 11.4 percent from the previous year. The 2008 incident rate represents a decrease of 48.0 percent from 2000 and is 38.6 percent less than the 15-year average (4.28 per 100 FTE).
- The “no time lost” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of just 1.6 percent.
- The fatality rate was .0023 per 100 FTE in 2008 which is 45.2 percent below 15-year average of fatality rates (.0042). The average annual decrease is 2.1 percent.

Table 2-3
Kansas Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* 1994 – 2008

Calendar Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
1994	4.42	4.13	0.0050	8.56
1995	5.28	2.82	0.0060	8.10
1996	5.91	2.13	0.0048	8.04
1997	6.17	1.79	0.0050	7.96
1998	3.97	3.67	0.0047	7.65
1999	6.01	1.04	0.0050	7.05
2000	5.06	1.61	0.0037	6.67
2001	4.35	1.67	0.0036	6.03
2002	4.30	1.17	0.0042	5.48
2003	4.36	0.89	0.0027	5.25
2004	3.19	1.92	0.0045	5.11
2005	2.79	2.23	0.0041	5.02
2006	2.83	2.35	0.0039	5.19
2007	2.97	2.37	0.0041	5.35
2008	2.63	2.36	0.0023	5.00

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation
Wage data: Kansas Labor Market Information Services



The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Statewide Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the Private Sector

BLS reports data for “days away from work, days or restricted work activity or job transfer (DART),” which are cases “that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity⁷ or job transfer, or both.”⁸ A lost workday is defined as “the number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.” This definition is a proxy for measuring the severity of injury incurred by the employee. Its logical counterpart is the former “Cases Without Lost Workdays,” now categorized as “Other Recordable Cases,” which is defined as the obverse of injury resulting in death, time away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer. It too is a proxy for measuring severity and would include any injury incurred that did not result in lost workdays or restricted activity. For example, if a Kansas employee were to cut a finger while preparing food and did not return for the rest of the day (presumably to receive medical treatment) but did return the following scheduled workday they would be

⁷ Restricted work activity includes assigning an employee to another job on a temporary basis, less than full-time employment or a reduction in duties for the position of which the injury occurred. BLS states: “Job transfer or restriction cases occur when, as a result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.” BLS, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

⁸ BLS, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>. “Cases involving days away from work are cases requiring at least one day away from work with or without days of job transfer or restriction.” *Id.*

designated as an “Other Recordable Case.” In other words, no time is lost beyond the *day* of injury or onset of illness.

BLS reported an incidence rate of 9.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers for Kansas in 1995. That incidence rate dropped to a fourteen-year low of 4.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in calendar year 2008, the most recent year of the survey available for the State of Kansas (See Table 2-4). Below are findings from the BLS survey research that are good comparative data for the division’s published incidence rates.

- The “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate for the private sector in Kansas reveals a decrease in the frequency of occupational injury and illness every successive year except for a slight spike in 2000 (up from 7.6 to 7.8). This annual decline in the frequency of injuries and illnesses is consistent with the national trend in “Total Injury and Illness” incidence rates, but Kansas still has a higher frequency of injuries than the national rate for every year of the study. Kansas total injuries decreased to 4.5 and the national total injuries rate decreased to 3.9 in 2008.
- The Kansas “Total Injuries and Illnesses” rate is down by 5.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers for the period 1995-2008, a relative change of 53.6 percent. Similarly, the national average for total injuries has decreased by 4.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 51.9 percent, between 1995 and 2008.
- The “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate for Kansas declined from 1995 (4.2 per 100 workers) to 2008 (2.1 per 100 workers). The Kansas numbers are slightly higher than the national rates for each of the first nine years discussed, but were slightly lower than the national rates in 2004 (a difference of 0.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers), equal to the national rate in 2005 (2.4 per 100 workers) and 2006 (2.3 per 100 workers) and slightly higher than the national rate in 2007 (a difference of 0.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers) and 2008 (a difference of 0.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers). The national rates also have declined or remained constant every year, from 3.6 in 1995 to a low of 2.0 lost workday injuries per 100 full-time workers in 2008.
- “Total Lost Workday Cases” in Kansas has declined by 2.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 50.0 percent, from 1995-2008, while nationally the incidence rate for “Total Lost Workday Cases” is down 1.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 44.4 percent, between 1995 and 2008.
- The “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” incidence rate for the Kansas private sector has dropped from 2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers in 1995 to 1.0 per 100 workers in 2008. This Kansas trend in injuries resulting in days away from work mirrors rather closely what is occurring at the national level and the Kansas average of 1.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers is slightly below the national average of 1.7.
- Kansas “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” has decreased by 60 percent over the fourteen-year period, declining by 1.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The national incidence rate for days away from work injuries and illnesses declined by 1.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers (56 percent) over this period as well.
- The “Cases Without Lost Workdays” (now “other recordable cases”) incidence rate in Kansas declined from 5.5 injuries per 100 workers in 1995 to 2.4 per 100 workers in 2008. Kansas has higher than national average rates for cases without lost workdays for every year of the study, indicating that a greater percentage of the state’s total injuries

and illnesses do not result in days away from work or restricted work activity. In other words, Kansas has a greater frequency of the less severe type of occupational injuries and illnesses.

- “Cases Without Lost Workdays” (“other recordable cases”) in Kansas are down by 3.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers from 1995-2008 (relative decline of 56.4 percent) and the nation as a whole experienced a similar decline (2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, or 56.8 percent).

Table 2-4
BLS Survey of Kansas Private Sector Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* 1995 - 2008

Calendar Year	Total Injuries & Illnesses*		Total Lost Workday Cases*		Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work*		Cases Without Lost Workdays**	
	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate
1995	8.1	9.7	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.5
1996	7.4	8.9	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.1	4.9
1997	7.1	8.6	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.6
1998	6.7	8.5	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	3.5	4.8
1999	6.3	7.6	3.0	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	4.0
2000	6.1	7.8	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.7	3.2	4.4
2001	5.7	7.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
2002	5.3	6.2	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	3.2
2003	5.0	5.5	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.9
2004	4.8	5.5	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	3.1
2005	4.6	5.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.9
2006	4.4	5.1	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.8
2007	4.2	5.1	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.8
2008	3.9	4.5	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.4

*Per 100 FTE Private Sector Workers

** Starting in 2002 this category has been reclassified by BLS as "other recordable cases"

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Kansas Industrial Super Sector Incidence Rates: Calendar Years 2003-2008

For the sixth year, the division is publishing incidence rates by industrial super sector. Beginning in January 2003, LMIS stopped reporting non-farm payroll employment hours by the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and began reporting using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). LMIS had reported employment payroll by the SIC system since 1939. Since the division relies upon this data for the construction of statistics, it will no longer report incidence rates by the SIC system. The division published this data for the fiscal years 2003-2004, utilizing the NAICS. After discovering inconsistent internal data, the division has chosen to report the data as compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), rather than to publish statistics based on insufficient data with respect to the industry code. This problem, however, does not affect the statewide incidence rates. Thus, in accordance with BLS data practices, the values in this report will be reported for calendar years 2003 through 2008, and represent the incidence rates as calculated by BLS, not the Kansas Division of Workers

Compensation. This comparison allows us also to report the national incidence rates by NAICS super sector, as reported by the BLS, for convenient comparison to the Kansas incidence rates (See Table 2-5 below for Kansas incidence rates, Table 2-6 for national incidence rates).

- Both manufacturing and transportation and warehousing sectors had the highest total injuries and illness incidence rate in Kansas in 2008 with 6.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE. Since 2003, the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector had the highest total injuries and illnesses incidence rate in Kansas in 2003 and 2004 with 8.7 and 8.5, respectively; the construction sector had the highest rate in Kansas for 2005 and 2007 with 8.4 and 8.2, respectively; and manufacturing had the highest rate in Kansas for 2006 with 7.4.
- The transportation and warehousing sector had the highest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rates for the last six years (7.8 in 2003, 7.3 in 2004, 7.0 in 2005, 6.5 in 2006, 6.4 in 2007 and 5.7 in 2008).
- Professional, scientific, and technical services had the lowest total injuries and illness incidence rate in Kansas in 2008 with 0.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE. From 2003 to 2006, the finance and insurance sector had the lowest rates for the total injuries and illnesses (1.0 in 2003, 1.3 in 2004, 1.1 in 2005 and 1.3 in 2006) and management of companies and enterprises had the lowest rate in 2007 with 1.2. The finance and insurance sector had the lowest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rates for the last five years (1.1 in 2003, 0.9 in 2004, 1.0 in 2005, and 0.9 in 2006, 2007 and 2008).
- The transportation and warehousing sector had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate in Kansas in 2008 with 4.1. The administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate in Kansas during 2003 and 2004 (6.8 in 2003 and 4.3 in 2004), manufacturing and construction had the highest incidence rates in 2005 (both at 3.8), transportation and warehousing had the highest incidence rate in 2006 with 3.7, and construction and transportation and warehousing sectors shared the highest incidence rates in Kansas in 2007 with 3.6. Nationally, transportation and warehousing had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” rates for all six years (5.4 in 2003, 4.9 in 2004, 4.6 in 2005, 4.3 in 2006 and 2007 and 3.9 in 2008).
- The mining sector had the highest Kansas rates for “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” in 2008 with 3.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, 2.3 in 2007 and 2006 and 3.2 in 2004. The administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sectors had the highest Kansas rates for the same category in 2003 (3.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE) and in 2005 the construction sector incidence rate was highest in the state at 2.7.
- Transportation and warehousing had the highest national rates for “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” from 2003-2008 (3.5 in 2003, 3.1 in 2004, 2.9 in 2005, 2.7 in 2006 and 2007 and 2.5 in 2008).
- The manufacturing sector had the highest Kansas rate in 2008 with 3.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE for “Cases without Lost Workdays.”
- The health care and social assistance sector had the highest national rate for “Cases without Lost Workdays” in 2008 with 2.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE.

Table 2-5
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2003 - 2008

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases						Total Lost Workday Cases						Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work						Cases w/o lost workdays					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mining	5.7	6.6	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.8	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	1.7	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.0	3.8	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.7
Construction	7.9	6.7	8.4	7.0	8.2	6.1	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.1	3.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	2.9
Manufacturing	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.2	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.9	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.3
Wholesale Trade	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.9	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.6	2.1	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.9
Retail Trade	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.0	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7
Transportation & Warehousing	6.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.2	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1
Utilities	n/a	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.9	n/a	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	n/a	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	n/a	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.2
Information	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.4
Finance and Insurance	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3		0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.7
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	6.5	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.2	3.0	2.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Svs	1.6	2.4	1.6		1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.6		0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.0		0.9	0.3
Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises	n/a	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.3	n/a	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.3	n/a	0.4		0.7		0.1	n/a	1.5	2.2	0.9	0.6	1.0

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-5 continued
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2003 - 2008

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases						Total Lost Workday Cases						Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work						Cases w/o lost workdays					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svs	8.7	8.5	2.5	3.6	3.1		6.8	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.3		3.7	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.9		1.9	4.3	0.8	1.9	1.8	
Educational Svs	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.9	8.0	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.6	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	4.0	4.9	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6.2	6.8	6.0	5.0	5.6	4.6	2.4	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.3
Accommodation and Food Svs	5.3	4.9	7.6	5.1	4.9	4.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.8	6.3	3.9	3.2	3.2
Other Svs except Public Administration	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.1	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.3		0.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.9	1.4	2.2

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-6
National Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2003 - 2008

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases						Total Lost Workday Cases						Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work						Cases w/o lost workdays					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mining	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0
Construction	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2
Manufacturing	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Retail Trade	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0
Transportation & Warehousing	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8
Utilities	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6
Information	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Finance and Insurance	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Svs	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-6 continued
National Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2003 - 2008

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases						Total Lost Workday Cases						Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work						Cases w/o lost workdays					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svs	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Educational Svs	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.7
Accommodation and Food Svs	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6
Other Svs except Public Administration	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by County

Table 2-7 lists the Kansas counties reporting the greatest number of total injuries and illnesses in Fiscal Year 2009.

- As expected, counties with the largest population totals report the greatest number of occupational injuries and illnesses.
- Kansas' largest city, Wichita, is located in Sedgwick County, which reported the most cases.
- Johnson County, part of metropolitan Kansas City, includes the second and fifth largest cities in Kansas (Overland Park and Olathe, respectively) and reported the second highest number of total injuries and illnesses.
- 47.2 percent of the total injuries and illnesses reported in Sedgwick County and 60.3 percent of total cases from Johnson County resulted in no time lost from work. Shawnee County, which includes the capital of Topeka, had the third largest number of reported total cases at 4,689 with 46.6 percent resulting in no time lost.

The aggregate totals for all Kansas counties are listed in Table 2-15.

Table 2-7
Counties Reporting Greatest Number of Total Injuries & Illnesses FY 2009

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sedgwick	4,757	5,332		10,089
Johnson	5,541	3,648	1	9,190
Shawnee	2,183	2,506		4,689
Unknown	969	2,908	2	3,879
Wyandotte	1,980	1,814	2	3,796
Douglas	1,013	734	1	1,748
Saline	1,138	589		1,727
Reno	874	623	1	1,498
Riley	666	761	1	1,428
Ford	670	614		1,284

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Source of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-8 lists the most frequent source of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in Fiscal Year 2009.

- The most frequent source of “total injuries and illnesses” and “time lost” cases in FY 2009 fell in the “no explanation” category.
- “Person, other than injured” accounted for the second most frequently reported source of “total injury and illness” and the most reported source of “no time lost” cases and the third most reported source of “time lost” cases.

The aggregate totals for all types of sources of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-16.

Table 2-8
Most Frequent Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
No Explanation	1,401	23,623	11	25,035
Person, Other Than Injured	3,005	621	3	3,629
Bodily Motion	2,735	720		3,455
Boxes, Barrels, Containers, Packages	1,757	510		2,267
Furniture, Fixtures, Furnishings etc	1,791	394	1	2,186
Miscellaneous (Earplugs, Sheetrock etc)	1,669	404		2,073
Buildings & Structures (Walls, Fences)	1,147	285		1,432
Floor	900	247		1,147
Knife or Razor	996	130		1,126
Machines, Uns	884	233		1,117

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Cause of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-9 lists the most frequent causes of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in Fiscal Year 2009.

- The physical act of lifting is the most frequent cause of occupational injury for “total injury and illness”, “time lost” and “no time lost” cases.
- Fifty-one percent of lifting injuries result in time lost for the injured worker.
- Fall or slip injury miscellaneous injuries were the second most frequent cause of “Total Injury and Illness” cases.

The aggregate totals for all causes of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-17.

Table 2-9
Most Frequent Causes of Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2009

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Lifting	3,097	3,220		6,317
Fall or Slip Injury Miscellaneous	1,572	2,160	1	3,733
Strain or Injury By Miscellaneous	1,189	2,306	1	3,496
Object Being Lifted or Handled	1,967	975		2,942
Falling or Flying Object	1,735	1,146		2,881
Striking Against or Stepping On Miscellaneous	2,015	829		2,844
Struck or Injured by Fellow Worker, Patient	1,714	795		2,509
Hand Tool, Utensil; Not Powered	1,615	892		2,507
Pushing or Pulling	1,159	1,160		2,319
Repetitive Motion	1,163	1,003		2,166

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Nature of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-10 lists the most frequent nature of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in Fiscal Year 2009.

- Strain injuries are the most frequent nature of occupational injury for “total injuries and illnesses” with 14,288 reported cases in FY 2009 and the most reported for “time lost” injuries at 8,521 cases or 59.6 percent of the total injuries reported.
- All other specific injuries (not otherwise classified) are the second most common nature of injury reported but they account for the most “no time lost” cases. Lacerations are the third most reported nature of injury.
- 40.3 percent of the reported strains and 56.9 percent of reported lacerations did not result in lost work time.

The aggregate totals for all natures of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-18.

Table 2-10
Most Frequent Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Strain	5,767	8,521		14,288
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC	7,254	3,942	14	11,210
Laceration	4,997	3,782		8,779
Contusion	3,072	3,971		7,043
Sprain	1,519	1,858		3,377
Puncture	1,953	1,221		3,174
Foreign Body	1,327	1,021	1	2,349
Fracture	841	1,313		2,154
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	1,100	838	4	1,942
Burn	768	670	1	1,439

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Body Member Associated with Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-11 lists the body member most frequently associated with reported occupational injuries and illnesses for FY 2009.

- Injuries and illnesses involving fingers constitute the greatest number of total reported cases.
- Low back area (lumbar, lumbosacral) injuries had the second greatest total frequency for FY 2009.
- Of cases involving fingers, 55.5 percent resulted in “no time lost” and only 44.5 percent require time away from work. In contrast, 42 percent of low back injuries are “no time lost” cases while 58 percent result in “time lost” for the worker.

The aggregate totals for all body members associated with injury and illness are listed in Table 2-19.

Table 2-11
Most Frequent Body Member Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2009

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Finger(s)	3,750	3,005		6,755
Low Back Area (Lumbar, Lumbosacral)	2,392	3,297		5,689
Multiple Body Parts (Including Body Systems and Body Parts)	2,430	2,529	1	4,960
Knee	2,122	2,367		4,489
Hand	1,869	1,797		3,666
Shoulder(s)	1,555	1,918		3,473
Eye(s)	1,660	1,435		3,095
Multiple Upper Extremities	2,141	936		3,077
Wrist	1,143	1,153		2,296
Ankle	966	1,203		2,169

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Industries with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Tables 2-12 and 2-13 list the industries, by both the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), in Kansas that reported the greatest number of total occupational injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation over the past fiscal year. The division accepts either SIC or NAICS (both 1997 & 2002) codes for reporting the industry associated with the occupational injury or illness.

- For injuries reported under the SIC system, executive and legislative offices ranked first in total frequency for FY 2009; however, of the total reported injuries and illnesses for this classification, 54.6 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-12).
- For SIC classified industries, general medical and surgical hospitals reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses and 79.8 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-12).
- For NAICS classified industries, other general government support ranked second in total frequency for FY 2009; however, of the reported injuries and illnesses, 65.4 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-13).
- For NAICS classified industries, elementary and secondary schools reported the third largest number of total injuries and illnesses and 33 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-13).

The aggregate totals for all industries are listed in Tables 2-20 (SIC) and 2-21 (NAICS).

Table 2-12
Most Frequent SIC Code Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	1,330	1,103	3	2,436
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,880	477		2,357
Eating and Drinking Places	1,081	525		1,606
Meat Packing Plants	928	410		1,338
Grocery Stores	393	722	1	1,116
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	729	321		1,050
Business Services, NEC	479	474		953
Variety Stores	244	357		601
Help Supply Services	245	289		534
Department Stores	309	196		505

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-13
Most Frequent NAICS Code Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Unclassifiable	2,465	2,726	2	5,193
Other General Government Support	2,583	1,367	1	3,951
Elementary and Secondary Schools	999	2,030		3,029
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	720	513		1,233
Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts				
Manufacturing (pt)	165	791		956
Nursing Care Facilities	295	330		625
Full-Service Restaurants	192	316		508
Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)		455		455
Office Administrative Services	98	283	1	382
Limited-Service Restaurants	203	130		333

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Age Characteristics of Injured Workers

Table 2-14 lists the age characteristics of injured workers for FY 2009.

- Workers ages 20-29 (15,465), 30-39 (13,406) and 40-49 (14,450) report the greatest total number of injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation for FY 2009.
- The percentage of no time lost injuries was 51.8 percent for the 20-29 stratum, 50.8 percent for the 30-39 stratum and was 50.2 percent for the 40-49 stratum.

Table 2-14
Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Age FY 2009

Age	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
19 & Under	1,375	1,185	1	2,561
20-29	8,018	7,442	5	15,465
30-39	6,804	6,596	6	13,406
40-49	7,253	7,190	7	14,450
50-59	6,262	6,296	8	12,566
60-69	1,999	1,938	3	3,940
70-79	262	296	4	562
80 & Up	44	54		98
Unknown	59	23		82

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
Allen	158	138		296
Anderson	38	48		86
Atchison	252	241		493
Barber	49	72		121
Barton	307	371	1	679
Bourbon	145	202	1	348
Brown	81	51		132
Butler	399	610	2	1,011
Chase	13	30		43
Chautauqua	20	19		39
Cherokee	112	145		257
Cheyenne	22	12		34
Clark	30	52	1	83
Clay	146	54		200
Cloud	107	63		170
Coffey	57	96		153
Comanche	17	17		34
Cowley	344	378	1	723
Crawford	330	372	1	703
Decatur	33	22		55
Dickinson	243	139	1	383
Doniphan	76	113		189
Douglas	1,013	734	1	1,748
Edwards	42	22		64
Elk	19	14	1	34
Ellis	324	342	1	667
Ellsworth	150	35		185
Finney	580	566		1,146
Ford	670	614		1,284
Foreign	3	2		5
Franklin	326	273		599
Geary	449	416	1	866
Gove	25	29		54
Graham	30	32		62
Grant	134	59		193
Gray	35	86		121
Greeley	4	11		15
Greenwood	31	61		92
Hamilton	29	50		79
Harper	85	67		152

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
Harvey	468	388		856
Haskell	74	61		135
Hodgeman	15	11		26
Jackson	84	56		140
Jefferson	50	78		128
Jewell	19	19		38
Johnson	5,541	3,648	1	9,190
Kearny	24	37		61
Kingman	79	64		143
Kiowa	24	26		50
Labette	356	303		659
Lane	20	17		37
Leavenworth	378	451		829
Lincoln	40	24		64
Linn	53	35	1	89
Logan	22	46		68
Lyon	433	346	1	780
Marion	81	69		150
Marshall	110	139		249
McPherson	453	295	1	749
Meade	24	33		57
Miami	282	230		512
Mitchell	128	176		304
Montgomery	436	491		927
Morris	30	29		59
Morton	28	28		56
Nemaha	141	154		295
Neosho	128	195		323
Ness	25	54	1	80
Norton	76	60		136
Osage	53	42	1	96
Osborne	37	30	1	68
Other State	960	224	3	1,187
Ottawa	19	29		48
Pawnee	293	85		378
Phillips	36	51		87
Pottawatomie	123	184	1	308
Pratt	88	166	2	256
Rawlins	22	30		52
Reno	874	623	1	1,498

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
Republic	49	32		81
Rice	57	91		148
Riley	666	761	1	1,428
Rooks	49	62		111
Rush	26	23		49
Russell	76	55		131
Saline	1,138	589		1,727
Scott	45	44		89
Sedgwick	4,757	5,332		10,089
Seward	361	286		647
Shawnee	2,183	2,506		4,689
Sheridan	28	18		46
Sherman	65	45		110
Smith	39	54		93
Stafford	32	35	1	68
Stanton	38	19		57
Stevens	42	51		93
Sumner	161	164		325
Thomas	61	110	1	172
Trego	33	31		64
Unknown	969	2,908	2	3,879
Wabaunsee	15	39		54
Wallace	7	7		14
Washington	32	64		96
Wichita	7	11		18
Wilson	90	166		256
Woodson	15	18	1	34
Wyandotte	1,980	1,814	2	3,796

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Acts of Nature (Lightening, Wind)	2			2
Air Pressure	15	4		19
Aircraft	19	2		21
Animal Products	220	113		333
Animals, Insects, etc, Uns	740	154		894
Blood	221	9		230
Boat Or Ship	1	3		4
Bodily Motion	2,735	720		3,455
Boilers, Pressure Vessels	11	6		17
Bottles, Jugs, Flasks, etc	26	13		39
Boxes, Barrels, Containers, Packages	1,757	510		2,267
Buildings & Structures (Walls, Fences)	1,147	285		1,432
Ceramic Items (Brick, China, Tile etc)	33	7		40
Chemicals	500	74		574
Clothing, Apparel, Shoes	133	24		157
Coal And Petroleum Products	1	2		3
Cold (Atmospheric, Environmental)	7	1		8
Conveyers	57	22		79
Drugs And Medicines	29	10		39
Earthmoving & Hiway Constr. Machines	40	17		57
Electric Apparatus (Household Appliance)	274	65	2	341
Flame, Fire, Smoke	112	28	2	142
Floor	900	247		1,147
Food Products (Cooking Oil)	204	49		253
Forklifts, Stackers (Powered Vehicles)	180	50		230
Fumes - (Gas, Paint)	103	25		128
Furniture, Fixtures, Furnishings etc	1,791	394	1	2,186
Glass Items (Fiberglass, See Also 650)	301	41		342
Ground Outdoors	378	146	1	525
Hand Tools, Not Powered	861	213		1,074
Hand Tools, Powered	547	127		674
Handtrucks,Dollies (Non Powered Vehicle)	482	152		634
Heat, Environmental	73	28		101
Heating Equipment (Furnaces, Stoves etc)	116	30		146
Highway Vehicles	225	95		320
Hoisting Apparatus	69	16		85
Ice, Snow	490	131		621
Infectious, Parasitic Agents (Bacteria)	175	17		192
Knife or Razor	996	130		1,126
Ladders	335	149		484
Liquids (Water, Liquids Nec)	664	154		818
Machines, Uns	884	233		1,117

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16 continued
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Metal Chips, Splinters, Particles	353	78		431
Metal Fasteners (Bolts, Nails, Screws)	267	50		317
Metal Items, Uns	849	152		1,001
Metal Parts (Except Auto, Unassembled)	194	36		230
Mineral Items (Clay, Sand, Gravel Stone)	389	116		505
Miscellaneous (Earplugs, Sheetrock etc)	1,669	404		2,073
Multiple Sources Of Injury	142	46		188
Needles	684	30		714
No Explanation	1,401	23,623	11	25,035
Noise	23	2		25
Nonclassifiable	28	6		34
Office Machines	312	41		353
Pallets, Skids	271	69		340
Paper And Pulp Items	132	22		154
Particles - Unidentified	175	39		214
Person, Injured (Heart Failer, Mental)	355	150	9	514
Person, Other Than Injured	3,005	621	3	3,629
Pipe And Fittings	226	58		284
Pit	73	25		98
Plant Or Industrial Vehicles	37	15		52
Plants, Trees, Vegetation	363	117		480
Plastic Items	94	17		111
Pots, Pans, Dishes, Trays	258	31		289
Printing Machines	3	1		4
Pumps & Prime Movers (Engines, Turbines)	106	23		129
Radiating Substances (Isotopes,Sun,Xray)		1		1
Rail Vehicles (Train)	13	1		14
Ramps	61	18		79
Recreation And Athletic Equipment	146	41		187
Roofs	37	24		61
Rubber Products	174	67		241
Runways, Platforms	60	18		78
Saws (Not Hand Tools)	42	9		51
Scrap, Debris, Waste Materials (Slag)	238	50		288
Shears, Slitters, Slicers	147	25		172
Sidewalks, Paths, Walkways (Outdoors)	221	51		272
Stairs, Steps Include Escalators	579	134		713
Steam	42	6		48
Stitching, Sewing Machines	1			1
Street, Road	329	98		427
Textile Items	4	1		5
Vehicles, Uns	492	157	5	654

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16 continued
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Wood Items	191	41		232
Wood Items, Nec	36	10		46

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
Abnormal Air Pressure - Burn or Scald-Heat or Cold Exposure	4	3		7
Absorption, Ingestion, or Inhalation, NOC	939	468		1,407
Acid Chemicals	94	118		212
Acts of Nature (Lightening, Wind)	3			3
Animal or Insect	737	512		1,249
Bodily Reaction (Climbing, Running, Sitting, Etc)	18	7		25
Broken Glass	197	124		321
Burn or Scald--Heat or Cold Exposure Miscellaneous	25	127		152
Callous Blister etc. Caused by Repetitive Motion	8	42		50
Caught by Collapsing Materials (Slides of Earth) - Either Man Made or Natural	6	9		15
Caught In or Between Miscellaneous	499	656	1	1,156
Collision With A Fixed Object	42	58	1	101
Collision With Another Vehicle	326	322	3	651
Contact With Electric Current	57	42	2	101
Contact With Hot Object	198	176		374
Crash of Airplane		3		3
Crash of Rail Vehicle	1		1	2
Crash of Water Vehicle	1			1
Cumulative Injury (Not Otherwise Classified)	138	266		404
Cut, Puncture, Scrape Injured By Miscellaneous	203	1,536		1,739
Cut, Puncture, Scrape, Injured by Object Being Lifted or Handled	998	580		1,578
Dust, Gases, Fumes or Vapors	68	72		140
Explosion or Flare Back	21	12		33
Exposure to Cold Objects or Substances	11	6		17
Fall or Slip Injury Miscellaneous	1,572	2,160	1	3,733
Fall, Slip or Trip Injury on Stairs	522	425		947
Fall, Slip or Trip Into Openings - Shafts, Excavations, Floor Opening	108	64	1	173
Fall, Slip, or Trip Injury on ice or snow	628	584		1,212
Falling or Flying Object	1,735	1,146		2,881
Fire or Flame	43	47	2	92
Foreign Body In Eye	828	827		1,655
From Different Level	578	735		1,313
From Liquid or Grease Spills	784	564		1,348
Hand Tool or Machine In Use	94	196		290

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17 continued
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
Hand Tool, Utensil; Not Powered	1,615	892		2,507
Holding or Carrying	386	342		728
Jumping	96	74		170
Ladder or Scaffolding	186	302	1	489
Lifting	3,097	3,220		6,317
Machine or Machinery - Caught in, Under or Between	187	259		446
Misc Other Than Physical Cause of Injury	23	197		220
Motor Vehicle	39	122	1	162
Motor Vehicle Miscellaneous	125	213	5	343
Moving Parts of Machine	32	85		117
Multiple Causes of Injury	27	9		36
No Explanation	43	14		57
Nonclassifiable - Unknown	1			1
Object Being Lifted or Handled	1,967	975		2,942
Object Handled	393	392		785
Object Handled By Others	197	120		317
On Same Level	422	748		1,170
Other Injury (Not Otherwise Classified)	781	1,284	8	2,073
Powered Hand Tool, Appliance	515	410		925
Pushing or Pulling	1,159	1,160		2,319
Radiation	1	2		3
Reaching	476	376		852
Repetitive Motion	1,163	1,003		2,166
Robbery or Criminal Assault	43	57		100
Rubbed or Abraded, NOC	19	36		55
Sanding, Scraping, Cleaning Operations	209	47		256
Slipped, Did Not Fall	134	223		357
Stationary Object	259	384		643
Steam or Hot Fluids	222	192		414
Stepping On Sharp Object	93	73		166
Strain or Injury by Continual Noise	7	11		18
Strain or Injury By Miscellaneous	1,189	2,306	1	3,496
Strain or Injury by Twisting	760	712		1,472
Strain or Injury by Welding or Throwing	73	33		106
Striking Against or Stepping On Miscellaneous	2,015	829		2,844
Struck By or Injured By Miscellaneous	359	792		1,151
Struck or Injured by Fellow Worker, Patient	1,714	795		2,509
Temperature Extremes	72	79	1	152
Using Tool or Machine	306	190		496
Vehicle Upset	72	103	5	180
Welding Operations	113	72		185

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-18
Reported Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
All Other Cumulative Injuries, NOC	113	603	2	718
All Other Occupational Disease	44	108		152
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC	7,254	3,942	14	11,210
Amputation	33	84		117
Angina Pectoris (Cond. Assoc. with Heart Disease)	2	9		11
Asphyxiation	1	8		9
Black Lung	1			1
Burn	768	670	1	1,439
Byssinosis	1			1
Cancer		2		2
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	235	182		417
Concussion	56	146		202
Contagious Disease	460	90		550
Contusion	3,072	3,971		7,043
Crushing	336	372	1	709
Dermatitis	306	237		543
Dislocation	107	148		255
Dust Disease Noc (All Other Pneumoconiosis)	5	10		15
Electric Shock	52	42	2	96
Enucleation (To Remove, Ex: Tumor, Eye, etc.)	1	2		3
Foreign Body	1,327	1,021	1	2,349
Fracture	841	1,313		2,154
Freezing	17	33		50
Hearing Loss (Traumatic Only)	11	8		19
Heat Prostration	63	73	1	137
Hernia	133	194		327
Infection	79	114		193
Inflammation	754	681		1,435
Laceration	4,997	3,782		8,779
Loss of Hearing	17	24		41
Mental Disorder	5	10		15
Mental Stress	23	30		53
Multiple Injuries Including Both Physical and Psychological	4	25	1	30
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	1,100	838	4	1,942
Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack)	9	12	6	27
No Explanation		11		11
No Physical Injury - i.e. glasses, contact lenses, artificial appliance	216	279		495

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-18 continued
Reported Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Poisoning - General (Not OD or Cumulative Injury)	15	27		42
Poisoning-Chemical	8	26		34
Poisoning-Metal	1			1
Puncture	1,953	1,221		3,174
Radiation	1	2		3
Respiratory Disorders (Gases,Fumes,Chemicals,etc)	160	104		264
Rupture	15	47		62
Severance	69	46		115
Sprain	1,519	1,858		3,377
Strain	5,767	8,521		14,288
Syncope - Swooning, Fainting, Passing Out; No Other Injury	110	80	1	191
Vascular Loss	4	6		10
VDT-Related Disease		1		1
Vision Loss	11	7		18

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-19
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2009

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Abdomen Including Groin - Excluding injury to Internal Organs	485	487		972
Ankle	966	1,203		2,169
Artificial Appliance - Braces, ETC.	45	12		57
Body Systems and Multiple Body Systems	526	253	21	800
Brain	23	42		65
Buttocks - Soft Tissue	86	84		170
Chest (Inc:Ribs, Sternum)	390	435		825
Disc	39	87		126
Ear(s)	108	130		238
Elbow	598	628		1,226
Eye(s)	1,660	1,435		3,095
Facial Bones	43	92		135
Finger(s)	3,750	3,005		6,755
Foot	858	932		1,790
Great Toe	113	90		203
Hand	1,869	1,797		3,666
Heart	12	26	6	44
Hip	204	268		472
Internal Organs	27	85		112
Knee	2,122	2,367		4,489
Larynx	1	3		4
Low Back Area (Lumbar, Lumbosacral)	2,392	3,297		5,689
Lower Arm	976	974		1,950
Lower Leg	481	617		1,098
Lumbar and/or Sacral Vertebrae (Vertebrae NOC Trunk) - Bone Portion of the Spinal Column	15	74		89
Lungs	107	118		225
Mouth	156	114		270
Multiple Body Parts (Including Body Systems and Body Parts)	2,430	2,529	1	4,960
Multiple Head Injury	448	537	3	988
Multiple Lower Extremities	906	472		1,378
Multiple Neck Injuries	129	192		321
Multiple Trunk	809	432		1,241
Multiple Upper Extremities	2,141	936		3,077
No Explanation	1	19		20
No Physical Injury - Mental Disorder	193	221		414
Nose	146	106		252
Other Facial Soft Tissue	621	496		1,117
Pelvis	17	42		59
Sacrum And Coccyx	55	39		94

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-19 continued
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2009

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Shoulder(s)	1,555	1,918		3,473
Skull	329	339		668
Soft Tissue	115	146		261
Spinal Cord	5	34		39
Teeth	109	83		192
Thigh	206	256		462
Thumb	1,134	880		2,014
Toe(s)	143	171		314
Trachea	4	8		12
Unclassified - Insufficient Information to Identify Part Affected	597	309	3	909
Upper Arm - Humerus and Corresponding Muscle	266	344		610
Upper Back Area (Thoracic Area)	255	459		714
Vertebrae	5	22		27
Wrist	1,143	1,153		2,296
Wrist(s) - and Hand(s)	262	222		484

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Accounting, Auditing, and Bookkeeping Services	1	4		5
Adjustment and Collection Services	17	1		18
Administration of Educational Programs	210	11		221
Administration of Housing Programs	5	4	1	10
Administration of Public Health Programs	67	19		86
Administration of Social, Human Resource and Income Maintenance Programs	25	1		26
Air Courier Services	42			42
Air Transportation, Nonscheduled		11		11
Air Transportation, Scheduled	12	5		17
Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration	5	5		10
Aircraft	2	320		322
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	22	1		23
Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, NEC	59	18		77
Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services	3	2		5
Aluminum Die-Castings	1			1
Aluminum Extruded Products	3			3
Aluminum Foundries		1		1
Amusement and Recreation Services, NEC	4	29		33
Amusement Parks	1			1
Animal and Marine Fats and Oils	1	4		5
Animal Specialties, NEC	1			1
Animal Specialty Services, Except Veterinary	2	4		6
Arboreta and Botanical or Zoological Gardens	1	1		2
Architectural and Ornamental Metal Work	5	3		8
Architectural Services	6	6		12
Armature Rewinding Shops	1	4		5
Arrangement of Transportation of Freight and Cargo	24	2		26
Asbestos Products	1			1
Asphalt Felts and Coatings	12	4		16
Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks		2		2
Auto and Home Supply Stores	54	67		121
Automatic Merchandising Machine Operator	12	5		17
Automobiles and Other Motor Vehicles	2	26		28
Automotive Dealers, NEC	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Automotive Exhaust System Repair Shops		1		1
Automotive Glass Replacement Shops	6	12		18
Automotive Repair Shops, NEC	9	15		24
Automotive Services, Except Repair and Carwashes	11	7		18
Barber Shops		1		1
Beauty Shops	19	10		29
Beef Cattle Feedlots	94	65		159
Beef Cattle, Except Feedlots	3	6		9
Beer and Ale	8	19		27
Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances	1	2		3
Blankbooks, Loose-leaf Binders and Devices	24	5		29
Book Printing	1			1
Book Stores	13	3		16
Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers	8	5		13
Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	2	1		3
Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Waters	9	75		84
Bowling Centers	6	3		9
Bread and Other Bakery Products, Except Cookies and Crackers	93	10		103
Brick and Structural Clay Tile	5	1		6
Brick, Stone and Related Construction Materials	11	3		14
Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction	22	7		29
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk		1		1
Brooms and Brushes	7			7
Building Cleaning and Maintenance Services, NEC	47	45		92
Bus Charter Service, Except Local		1		1
Business and Secretarial Schools	2			2
Business Associations	3	6		9
Business Consulting Services, NEC	3	7		10
Business Services, NEC	479	474		953
Cable and Other Pay Television Services	29	8		37
Candy and Other Confectionery Products	69	4		73
Canvas and Related Products	1			1
Carbon Black	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Carburetors, Pistons, Piston Rings, and Valves	1			1
Carpentry Work	18	47		65
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning		6		6
Carwashes	23	5		28
Cash Grains, NEC	2	2		4
Catalog and Mail-Order Houses	15	4		19
Cement, Hydraulic	7	23		30
Cemetery Subdividers and Developers	3	2		5
Chemicals and Allied Products, NEC	8	4		12
Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, NEC	14	13		27
Child Day Care Services	40	26		66
Cigarettes	2			2
Civic, Social, and Fraternal Associations	36	11		47
Clay Refractories	13			13
Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, NEC		3		3
Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaning	1			1
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	12	46		58
Combination Utilities, NEC	35	17		52
Commercial Art and Graphic Design	1	3		4
Commercial Banks, NEC	3	1		4
Commercial Economic, Sociological, and Educational Research	1	4		5
Commercial Equipment, NEC	26	5		31
Commercial Physical and Biological Research	20	2		22
Commercial Printing, Gravure	3			3
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	27	13		40
Commercial Printing, NEC	9	16		25
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixtures		1		1
Communications Equipment, NEC	3			3
Communications Services, NEC	2	3		5
Computer and Computer Software Stores		2		2
Computer Integrated Systems Design	1			1
Computer Maintenance and Repair	3	1		4
Computer Peripheral Equipment, NEC	3	1		4
Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services	17	3		20
Computer Programming Services	2	9		11

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Computer Related Services, NEC	6	3		9
Computer Storage Devices		1		1
Computers and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software	1	6		7
Concrete Products, Except Block and Brick	10	9		19
Concrete Work	46	111		157
Confectionery		1		1
Construction and Mining (Except Petroleum)				
Machinery and Equipment	20	20		40
Construction Machinery and Equipment	12	3		15
Construction Materials, NEC	3	9		12
Construction Sand and Gravel	2	1		3
Conveyors and Conveying Equipment	12	7		19
Corn		3		3
Correctional Institutions	1	2		3
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes	4	2		6
Courier Services Except by Air	11	12		23
Credit Reporting Services	22	13		35
Credit Unions, Federally Chartered	3			3
Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine	2	2	1	5
Crop Planting, Cultivating, and Protecting	3	2		5
Crop Preparation Services For Market, except Cotton Ginning	2	2		4
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	27	18		45
Crude Petroleum Pipelines	1	6		7
Crushed and Broken Limestone	2	2		4
Crushed and Broken Stone, NEC		1		1
Current-Carrying Wiring Devices	5	8		13
Cut Stone and Stone Products	6	7		13
Cutting Tools, Machine Tool Accessories, and Machinists' Precision Measuring Devices	151			151
Dairy Farms	2	3		5
Dairy Products, Except Dried or Canned	13			13
Dental Equipment and Supplies	12			12
Dental Laboratories		4		4
Department Stores	309	196		505
Detective, Guard, and Armored Car Services	3	20		23
Dimension Stone		1		1
Direct Mail Advertising Services	42	30		72
Disinfecting and Pest Control Services	12	14		26

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Distilled and Blended Liquors		1		1
Dog and Cat Food	21	35		56
Drapery, Curtain, and Upholstery Stores		4		4
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	30	27	1	58
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	6	4		10
Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters	1			1
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	15	51		66
Drugs, Drug Proprietaries, and Druggists'				
Sundries	6	7		13
Drycleaning Plants, Except Rug Cleaning	2	4		6
Durable Goods, NEC	1	22		23
Eating and Drinking Places	1,081	525		1,606
Education, Religious, and Charitable Trusts		1		1
Electric and Other Services Combined		16		16
Electric Services	164	121		285
Electrical and Electronic Repair Shops, NEC	2	2		4
Electrical Apparatus and Equipment Wiring Supplies, and Construction Materials	7	6		13
Electrical Appliances, Television and Radio Sets	1	1		2
Electrical Equipment for Internal Combustion Engines	2			2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus, NEC	7	6		13
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, NEC		2		2
Electrical Work	93	133		226
Electronic Coils, Transformers, and Other Inductors	1			1
Electronic Parts and Equipment, NEC	1	6		7
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring	6	1		7
Elementary and Secondary Schools	53	250		303
Elevators and Moving Stairways		1		1
Employment Agencies	42	81		123
Engineering Services	18	37		55
Envelopes	3			3
Equipment Rental and Leasing, NEC	58	30		88
Excavation Work	17	27		44
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	1,330	1,103	3	2,436
Explosives		1		1
Fabricated Metal Products, NEC	20	7		27
Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fittings	2			2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)	16	9		25
Fabricated Rubber Products, NEC		3		3
Fabricated Structural Metal	13	11		24
Fabricated Textile Products, NEC	5			5
Facilities Support Management Services	18	20		38
Family Clothing Stores	71	4		75
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment	58	41		99
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	2	1		3
Farm Machinery and Equipment	239	42		281
Farm Management Services	2	1		3
Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	2	3		5
Farm Supplies	30	37		67
Farm-Product Raw Materials, NEC		2		2
Federal and Federally-Sponsored Credit Agencies	1			1
Federal Reserve Banks		1		1
Fertilizers, Mixing Only	12	1		13
Field Crops, Except Cash Grains, NEC	1	1		2
Fire Protection	5	34		39
Fire, Marine, and Casualty Insurance	8	7		15
Flat Glass	18	3		21
Floor Covering Stores	15	9		24
Floor Laying and Other Floor Work, NEC	7	5		12
Florists	3	6		9
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products	27	6		33
Flowers, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies	6			6
Fluid Milk	2	9		11
Fluid Power Pumps and Motors		5		5
Food Preparations, NEC	9	13		22
Food Products Machinery		1		1
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	3	9		12
Frozen Specialties, NEC	103	21		124
Functions Related to Deposit Banking, NEC	3			3
Funeral Services and Crematories	9	5		14
Furniture	9	1		10
Furniture and Fixtures, NEC	2	3		5
Furniture Stores	26	26		52
Games, Toys, and Children's Vehicles, Except Dolls and Bicycles		3		3
Gas and Other Services Combined		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices	1			1
Gasoline Service Stations	123	47		170
General Automotive Repair Shops	32	36		68
General Contractors-Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	36	35		71
General Contractors-Nonresidential Buildings, Other than Industrial Buildings and Warehouse	137	84		221
General Contractors-Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	9	14		23
General Contractors-Single-Family Houses	120	239		359
General Farms, Primarily Crop	8	4		12
General Farms, Primarily Livestock and Animal Specialties	13	6		19
General Government, NEC		10		10
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,880	477		2,357
General Warehousing and Storage	6	4		10
Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Shops	5	7		12
Glass and Glazing Work	31	22		53
Glass Products, Made of Purchased Glass	4	1		5
Grain and Field Beans	42	111		153
Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries	12	2		14
Groceries and Related Products, NEC	26	77		103
Groceries, General Line	73	12		85
Grocery Stores	393	722	1	1,116
Gypsum Products	4	1		5
Hardware	16	1		17
Hardware Stores	36	15		51
Hardware, NEC		1		1
Health and Allied Services, NEC	19	14		33
Heating Equipment, Except Electric and Warm Air Furnaces	3	3		6
Heavy Construction Equipment Rental and Leasing	3	3		6
Heavy Construction, NEC	27	33		60
Help Supply Services	245	289		534
Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	56	57		113
Hobby, Toy, and Game Shops	25	3		28
Hogs	6	8		14
Home Furnishings	1			1
Home Health Care Services	35	49	1	85

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Hospital and Medical Service Plans	30	17		47
Hotels and Motels	122	54		176
Household Appliance Stores	1	13		14
Household Refrigerators and Home and Farm Freezers	3			3
Hunting and Trapping, and Game Propagation	1	2		3
Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts		9		9
In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances	29			29
Individual and Family Social Services	111	244		355
Industrial and Commercial Fans and Blowers and Air Purification Equipment	2			2
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment, NEC	36	37		73
Industrial and Personal Service Paper	1	2		3
Industrial Gases	1	5		6
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, NEC	1	1		2
Industrial Instruments for Measurement, Display, and Control of Process Variables; and Rel	5	3		8
Industrial Launderers	9	4		13
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	23	25		48
Industrial Organic Chemicals, NEC	5			5
Industrial Patterns		2		2
Industrial Process Furnaces and Ovens	15	9		24
Industrial Sand		3		3
Industrial Supplies	5	8		13
Industrial Valves	24	1		25
Information Retrieval Services		1		1
Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, NEC	6	7		13
Instruments for Measuring and Testing of Electricity and Electrical Signals	6			6
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	20	12		32
Insurance Carriers, NEC	1			1
Intercity and Rural Bus Transportation		17		17
Intermediate Care Facilities	127	43		170
Internal Combustion Engines, NEC	8			8
Investment Advice	2			2
Irish Potatoes		1		1
Iron and Steel Forgings	15	6		21
Irrigation Systems		4		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Jewelry Stores	6	4		10
Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals	6	1		7
Job Training and Vocational Rehabilitation Services	41	126	1	168
Junior Colleges and Technical Institutes	91	140		231
Kidney Dialysis Centers	41	1		42
Knit Underwear and Nightwear Mills	1			1
Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations		1		1
Laboratory Analytical Instruments	1			1
Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries	2	2		4
Landscape Counseling and Planning	55	51		106
Lawn and Garden Services	31	50		81
Lawn and Garden Tractors and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment		16		16
Leather Tanning and Finishing		1		1
Legal Services	25	11		36
Legislative Bodies		1		1
Libraries	8	10		18
Life Insurance	21	1		22
Linen Supply	1			1
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers	6	2		8
Liquor Stores	5	4		9
Livestock	11	21		32
Livestock Services, Except Veterinary	1			1
Loan Brokers	1			1
Local and Suburban Transit	1	1		2
Local Passenger Transportation, NEC	3	27		30
Local Trucking with Storage	1			1
Local Trucking Without Storage	100	99		199
Lubricating Oils and Greases	2	2		4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	128	174		302
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panels	4	23		27
Machine Tools, Metal Cutting Type	1			1
Machine Tools, Metal Forming Type	8			8
Management Consulting Services	8	10		18
Management Services	20	6		26

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Manifold Business Forms	3	1		4
Manufactured Ice	3	6		9
Manufacturing Industries, NEC	40	22		62
Marinas	4			4
Marine Cargo Handling	8			8
Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work	14	49		63
Mattresses, Foundations, and Convertible Beds	4	7		11
Measuring and Controlling Devices, NEC	7			7
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets, Including Freezer Provisioners	8	3		11
Meat Packing Plants	928	410		1,338
Meats and Meat Products	38	119		157
Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment, NEC	3			3
Medical Equipment Rental and Leasing	14	5		19
Medical Laboratories	22	1		23
Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies	12	6		18
Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products		1		1
Membership Organizations, NEC	48	10		58
Membership Sports and Recreation Clubs	49	27		76
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Accessory Stores		2		2
Men's and Boys' Shirts, Except Work Shirts	1	1		2
Men's and Boys' Trousers and Slacks	1			1
Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim Manufacturing	45	16		61
Metal Heat Treating	18			18
Metal Shipping Barrels, Drums, Kegs, and Pails		1		1
Metal Stamping, NEC	14	2		16
Metals Service Centers and Offices	38	25		63
Millwork	34	9		43
Mineral Wool	7	10		17
Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated	1	3	1	5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessory Stores	76	6		82
Miscellaneous Business Credit Institutions	2			2
Miscellaneous Food Stores	1	65		66

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Miscellaneous General Merchandise Stores	18	29		47
Miscellaneous Homefurnishings Stores	7	9		16
Miscellaneous Personal Services, NEC	10	3		13
Miscellaneous Publishing	34	1		35
Miscellaneous Retail Stores, NEC	131	123		254
Miscellaneous Structural Metal Work	22	8		30
Mobile Home Dealers		1		1
Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods		1		1
Motion Picture Theaters, Except Drive-In	27			27
Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used)	65	188		253
Motor Vehicle Dealers (Used Only)	18	17		35
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	34	22		56
Motor Vehicle Parts, Used		1		1
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts	23	32	1	56
Motor Vehicles and Passenger Car Bodies		1		1
Motorcycle Dealers	1	1		2
Motors and Generators		27		27
Museums and Art Galleries	2	1		3
Musical Instrument Stores	1	1		2
Musical Instruments		6		6
National Commercial Banks	28	8		36
Natural Gas Transmission	3			3
Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution	6	1		7
News Syndicates	1			1
Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	48	10		58
Nitrogenous Fertilizers		1		1
Nonclay Refractories	1			1
Nondurable Goods, NEC	11	10		21
Nonferrous Die-Castings, Except Aluminum	2			2
Nonmetallic Mineral Products, NEC	6			6
Nonmetallic Minerals Services Except Fuels	1	6		7
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities, NEC	100	72	1	173
Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers, Except Wood	5	1		6
Office Equipment	5	2	1	8
Office Furniture, Except Wood	3	3		6
Offices and Clinics of Chiropractors		1		1
Offices and Clinics of Dentists	16	7		23
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	243	140		383

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Osteopathy	2			2
Offices and Clinics of Health Practitioners, NEC	15	7		22
Offices and Clinics of Optometrists	1	4		5
Offices of Holding Companies, NEC	14	6		20
Oil and Gas Field Exploration Services	8	10		18
Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	11	6		17
Oil and Gas Field Services, NEC	62	68	1	131
Oil Royalty Traders	2	1		3
Operative Builders	18	14		32
Operators of Apartment Buildings	51	13		64
Operators of Dwellings Other Than Apartment Buildings	2	3		5
Operators of Nonresidential Buildings	2	5		7
Operators of Residential Mobile Home Sites		4		4
Ophthalmic Goods	12	1		13
Optical Goods Stores	18			18
Organization Hotels and Lodging Houses, on Membership Basis	1			1
Ornamental Floriculture and Nursery Products	5	5		10
Ornamental Shrub and Tree Services	29	12	1	42
Orthopedic, Prosthetic, and Surgical Appliances and Supplies	17	3		20
Outdoor Advertising Services	1	1		2
Packaged Frozen Foods	4			4
Packaging Machinery	7	4		11
Packing and Crating		1		1
Paint, Glass, and Wallpaper Stores	12	1		13
Paint, Varnishes, and Supplies	1			1
Painting and Paper Hanging	21	47		68
Paper Mills	4			4
Passenger Car Leasing	2	1		3
Passenger Car Rental	2	2		4
Patent Owners and Lessors	1			1
Pension, Health, and Welfare Funds	1			1
Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	4	1		5
Personal Credit Institutions	2			2
Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals, NEC	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Petroleum and Petroleum Products				
Wholesalers, Except Bulk Stations and				
Terminals	8	16		24
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2	2		4
Petroleum Refining		3		3
Pharmaceutical Preparations	3	7		10
Phosphatic Fertilizers	1	8		9
Photocopying and Duplicating Services	8	2		10
Photographic Equipment and Supplies	1	5		6
Photographic Studios, Portrait	3	1		4
Physical Fitness Facilities	3	1		4
Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and				
Insulation Work	48	39	1	88
Plastics Pipe	4			4
Plastics Plumbing Fixtures	10			10
Plastics Products, NEC	88	25		113
Pleating, Decorative and Novelty Stitching,				
and Tucking for the Trade	3	1		4
Plumbing and Heating Equipment and				
Supplies (Hydronics)	12	4		16
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning	200	214	1	415
Police Protection		41		41
Potato Chips, Corn Chips, and Similar				
Snacks		72		72
Poultry Slaughtering and Processing	6	2		8
Power Laundries, Family and Commercial	7			7
Prefabricated Wood Buildings and				
Components	2	4		6
Prepackaged Software	5			5
Prepared Feed and Feed Ingredients for				
Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats	2	6		8
Prepared Fresh or Frozen Fish and				
Seafoods	4			4
Primary Batteries, Dry and Wet	45	6		51
Primary Production of Aluminum	1			1
Printed Circuit Boards		2		2
Printing and Writing Paper		1		1
Printing Ink	1			1
Printing Trades Machinery and Equipment	6	2		8
Private Households	17	11		28
Products of Petroleum and Coal, NEC	1			1
Professional Equipment and Supplies, NEC	5			5
Professional Membership Organizations	1	2		3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Psychiatric Hospitals		13		13
Public Golf Courses		4		4
Racing, Including Track Operations	5			5
Radio and Television Repair Shops		4		4
Radio Broadcasting Stations	4	4		8
Radio, Television, and Consumer Electronics Stores	11	4		15
Radio, Television, and Publishers' Advertising Representatives		2		2
Radiotelephone Communications	15	8		23
Railroad Equipment	3			3
Railroad Switching and Terminal Establishments		2		2
Railroads, Line-haul Operating		1		1
Ready-Mixed Concrete	15	10		25
Real Estate Agents and Managers	111	43	1	155
Record and Prerecorded Tape Stores	7	1		8
Recreational Vehicle Dealers		3		3
Refined Petroleum Pipelines		2		2
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	9	7		16
Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Services and Repair Shops	6	7		13
Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies	1	4		5
Refuse Systems	9	150		159
Regulation and Administration of Communications, Electric, Gas, and Other Utilities	1	1		2
Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs	5			5
Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities	8			8
Religious Organizations	70	54		124
Rental of Railroad Cars		1		1
Repair Shops and Related Services, NEC	23	21		44
Residential Care	286	126		412
Residential Electric Lighting Fixtures	1			1
Retail Bakeries	21			21
Retail Nurseries, Lawn and Garden Supply Stores	4	15		19
Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment	34	1		35
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Copper	26	1		27
Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Materials	1	7		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work	74	102		176
Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	20	8		28
Sanitary Services, NEC	3	5		8
Sausages and Other Prepared Meats	25	38		63
Savings Institutions, Federally Chartered	7			7
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	1	2		3
Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory	1			1
Schiffli Machine Embroideries	1			1
School Buses	15	3		18
Schools and Educational Services, NEC	2	8		10
Scrap and Waste Materials	47	15		62
Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instruments	7	13		20
Secretarial and Court Reporting Services	8	8		16
Security Brokers, Dealers, and Flotation Companies	5			5
Security Systems Services		18		18
Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies	12	7		19
Service Industry Machinery, NEC	1	1		2
Services Allied With the Exchange of Securities or Commodities, NEC	1			1
Services, NEC	47	67		114
Setup Paperboard Boxes		2		2
Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores	6	1		7
Sheet Metal Work	25	10		35
Shoe Stores	3			3
Short-Term Business Credit Institutions, Except Agricultural	7			7
Signs and Advertising Specialties		5		5
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	729	321		1,050
Small Arms Ammunition	1	1		2
Soaps and Other Detergents, Except				
Specialty Cleaners	13	4		17
Social Services, NEC	9	37		46
Soil Preparation Services		1		1
Special Industry Machinery, NEC	5	2		7
Special Dies and Tools, Die Sets, Jigs and Fixtures, and Industrial Molds		3		3
Special Trade Contractors, NEC	29	57		86

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Special Warehousing and Storage, NEC	12	48		60
Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitary Preparations	3			3
Specialty Hospitals, Except Psychiatric	126	5		131
Specialty Outpatient Facilities, NEC	14	14		28
Sporting and Athletic Goods, NEC	3	4		7
Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies	8	5		13
Sporting Goods Stores and Bicycle Shops	14	4		18
State Commercial Banks	56	11		67
Stationery and Office Supplies	13	4		17
Stationery Stores	2	15		17
Steam, Gas, and Hydraulic Turbines, and Turbine Generator Set Units		1		1
Steel Foundries, NEC	1			1
Steel Wiredrawing and Steel Nails and Spikes	22			22
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces (Including Coke Ovens), and Rolling Mills	13	3		16
Storage Batteries	24			24
Structural Clay Products, NEC	5	3		8
Structural Steel Erection	25	11		36
Structural Wood Members, NEC		3		3
Surgical and Medical Instruments and Apparatus	1			1
Surveying Services		2		2
Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus	8			8
Tax Return Preparation Services	1			1
Taxicabs		1		1
Telephone Communications, Except Radiotelephone	81	58		139
Television Broadcasting Stations	4	2		6
Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation	1	4		5
Terminal and Service Facilities for Motor Vehicle Passenger Transportation	1			1
Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work	2	4		6
Textile Goods, NEC		1		1
Theatrical Producers (Except Motion Picture) and Miscellaneous Theatrical Services	5	3		8
Tires and Tubes		5		5
Title Abstract Offices		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Top, Body, and Upholstery Repair Shops and Paint Shops	7	31		38
Tour Operators	1			1
Toys and Hobby Goods and Supplies	4			4
Transportation Equipment and Supplies, Except Motor Vehicles	4	2		6
Transportation Equipment, NEC	6	1		7
Transportation Services, NEC	3	2		5
Travel Trailers and Campers	1			1
Tree Nuts	2			2
Truck Rental and Leasing, Without Drivers	6	3		9
Truck Trailers	5	3		8
Trucking, Except Local	159	185	2	346
Trusts, Except Educational, Religious, and Charitable	1			1
Turkey and Turkey Eggs	1	1		2
United States Postal Service	1	3		4
Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet	6	2		8
Unsupported Plastics Profile Shapes		12		12
Used Merchandise Stores	5	1		6
Utility Trailer and Recreational Vehicle Rental	1			1
Valves and Pipe Fittings, NEC		1		1
Variety Stores	244	357		601
Vegetable Oil Mills, Except Corn, Cottonseed, and Soybeans		1		1
Veterinary Services for Animal Specialties	34	28		62
Veterinary Services For Livestock	13	14		27
Video Tape Rental	2	2		4
Vocational Schools, NEC	1	1		2
Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies	6	6		12
Water Supply	15	22		37
Water Well Drilling	3	17		20
Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Power Line Construction	65	40	1	106
Welding Repair	7	25		32
Wheat	2	5		7
Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	9	1		10
Wire Springs	6			6
Women's Clothing Stores	28	4		32

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2009

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories	7	31		38
Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Suits, Skirts, and Coats	1			1
Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered	4			4
Wood Household Furniture, Upholstered	4	2		6
Wood Kitchen Cabinets	6	1		7
Wood Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers	3	2		5
Wood Office Furniture	1			1
Wood Pallets and Skids	2			2
Wood Preserving	6	3		9
Wood Products, NEC	5	3		8
Wrecking and Demolition Work	159	185	2	346
Yarn Spinning Mills	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

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Table 2-21
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Abrasive Product Manufacturing	2	1		3
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	8			8
Adhesive Manufacturing	2			2
Administration of Housing Programs	2	1		3
Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	4	26		30
Advertising Agencies	6			6
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	1			1
Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing	2	1		3
Air Purification Equipment Manufacturing		4		4
Air Traffic Control (pt)		1		1
Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	56	1		57
Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing (pt)	165	791		956
Airport Operations	4	1		5
All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	28	21		49
All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries (pt)		1		1
All Other Animal Production		9		9
All Other Animal Production (pt)	1	6		7
All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance (pt)	1	1		2
All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (pt)	2	1		3
All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing (pt)		5		5
All Other Business Support Services	11	10		21
All Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing		2		2
All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing (pt)		10		10
All Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	1			1
All Other General Merchandise Stores	10	12		22
All Other Grain Farming	3	4		7
All Other Health and Personal Care Stores (pt)	7	4		11
All Other Heavy Construction (pt)	1			1
All Other Home Furnishings Stores (pt)	1	4		5

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing (pt)		1		1
All Other Information Services	3	26		29
All Other Insurance Related Activities	11	88		99
All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	6	35		41
All Other Miscellaneous Chemical and Preparation Manufacturing (pt)	10	3		13
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming (pt)	3	3		6
All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (pt)	9	64	1	74
All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing (pt)	10	59		69
All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	6	25		31
All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6	1		7
All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (pt)	3	11		14
All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (except Tobacco Stores) (pt)	43	37		80
All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills (pt)	14	6		20
All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services	1	5		6
All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers		15		15
All Other Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing (pt)	40	14		54
All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation	3	1		4
All Other Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	14	16		30
All Other Outpatient Care Facilities	11	96		107
All Other Personal Services	12	17		29
All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing (pt)	15	40		55
All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1	3		4
All Other Publishers	3	10		13
All Other Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	6	12		18
All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing		17		17
All Other Special Trade Contractors		1		1
All Other Specialty Food Stores (pt)	3	3		6
All Other Specialty Trade Contractors		2		2
All Other Support Services	7	4		11

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
All Other Textile Product Mills	5	1		6
All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (pt)	1			1
All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services (pt)	5			5
All Other Traveler Accommodation	5	3		8
All Other Wood Product Manufacturing	1	1		2
Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing		9		9
Amusement and Theme Parks	3	1		4
Amusement Arcades	3	1		4
Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering (pt)	8	7		15
Animal Slaughtering and Processing		1		1
Appliance Repair and Maintenance (pt)	3			3
Appliance, Television, and Other Electronics Stores		1		1
Architectural Services		4		4
Armored Car Services	1	2		3
Art Dealers	2	1		3
Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing	1			1
Asphalt Paving Mixture and Block Manufacturing		1		1
Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing	1			1
Automobile and Other Motor Vehicle Merchant Wholesalers	11	9		20
Automobile Manufacturing	2	290		292
Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance	20	12		32
Automotive Body, Paint, Interior, and Glass Repair	1	2		3
Automotive Glass Replacement Shops (pt)	1			1
Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance		6		6
Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops	2	3		5
Automotive Parts and Accessories (pt)		1		1
Automotive Parts and Accessories Stores	12	5		17
Automotive Transmission Repair		1		1
Baked Goods Stores		1		1
Beauty Salons	13	8		21
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming (pt)	11			11

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots		1		1
Beer and Ale Merchant Wholesalers	6	32		38
Beer and Ale Wholesalers		2		2
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	7	9		16
Biological Product (except Diagnostic) Manufacturing	2	8		10
Blood and Organ Banks	15			15
Boat Building		77		77
Boat Dealers	1	1		2
Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing (pt)	11	4		15
Book Publishers		3		3
Book Stores	2	37		39
Book, Periodical, and Newspaper Merchant Wholesalers	3	10		13
Books Printing	1			1
Bottled Water Manufacturing (pt)		10		10
Bowling Centers	4	3		7
Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing		1		1
Brick, Stone, and Related Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers	1	19		20
Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills (pt)		1		1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills		2		2
Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing (pt)	18	14		32
Building Inspection Services	2	1		3
Burial Casket Manufacturing		1		1
Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	1	7		8
Business Associations	1			1
Business to Business Electronic Markets	1	3		4
Cable and Other Program Distribution	14	1		15
Cafeterias	1	12		13
Camera and Photographic Supplies Stores		5		5
Canvas and Related Product Mills (pt)		28		28
Carpentry Contractors	4	1		5
Carpet and Rug Mills		2		2
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services	3	10		13
Carwashes	5	6		11
Caterers	4	10		14
Cattle Feedlots	20	33		53

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications		1		1
Cement Manufacturing	6	32		38
Cemeteries and Crematories		2		2
Charter Bus Industry	7	9		16
Child and Youth Services	2	8		10
Child Day Care Services	15			15
Child Day Care Services (pt)		77		77
Children's and Infants' Clothing Stores	1	1		2
Civic and Social Organizations	11	4		15
Claims Adjusting		3		3
Clay and Ceramic and Refractory Minerals Mining	2	37		39
Clothing Accessories Stores	3	10		13
Coal and Other Mineral and Ore Wholesalers	1			1
Coffee and Tea Manufacturing		10		10
Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaners	4	3		7
Collection Agencies		1		1
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1	19		20
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance		1		1
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance (pt)		2		2
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	18	14		32
Commercial Bakeries (pt)	2	1		3
Commercial Banking		1		1
Commercial Banking (pt)	1	7		8
Commercial Gravure Printing (pt)	1			1
Commercial Lithographic Printing (pt)	1	3		4
Commercial Photography (pt)	14	1		15
Commercial Screen Printing (pt)	1	12		13
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing		5		5
Commodity Contracts Dealing		28		28
Communication Equipment Repair and Maintenance (pt)	4	1		5
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly		2		2
Community Food Services	3	10		13

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Community Housing Services		1		1
Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Merchant Wholesalers	4	5		9
Computer and Office Machine Repair and Maintenance (pt)	9	3		12
Computer and Software Stores	7	1		8
Computer Facilities Management Services	1			1
Computer Storage Device Manufacturing		1		1
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	1			1
Computer Systems Design Services (pt)	8	3		11
Computer Training	1	1		2
Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing	1	15		16
Concrete Contractors	4			4
Confectionery and Nut Stores		2		2
Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	8	3		11
Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers		4		4
Construction Machinery Manufacturing	43	73		116
Construction Sand and Gravel Mining	2	4		6
Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (pt)	6	12		18
Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing		3		3
Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental	1	2		3
Consumer Electronics Repair and Maintenance (pt)	1			1
Consumer Lending	1	2		3
Continuing Care Retirement Communities (pt)	69	20		89
Convenience Stores	5	2		7
Conveyor and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	32	25		57
Cookie and Cracker Manufacturing	1			1
Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices	77	1		78
Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, and Perfume Stores	1	3		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Cosmetology and Barber Schools (pt)	1	1		2
Couriers	20	15		35
Couriers (pt)		1		1
Court Reporting and Stenotype Services	1			1
Credit Card Issuing		2		2
Credit Unions		14		14
Crop Harvesting, Primarily By Machine		3		3
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction	13	29	1	43
Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying	3	8		11
Custom Architectural Woodwork and Millwork Manufacturing		1		1
Custom Compounding of Purchased Resin	1	1		2
Custom Computer Programming Services	4	1		5
Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing	19	5		24
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	15	40		55
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	8	20		28
Dental Laboratories	1			1
Department Stores (except Discount Department Stores)	1	34		35
Digital Printing	1			1
Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying		3		3
Direct Health and Medical Insurance Carriers (pt)	4	1		5
Direct Life Insurance Carriers	1			1
Direct Life, Health, and Medical Insurance Carriers	1			1
Direct Mail Advertising	1	3		4
Direct Property and Casualty Insurance Carriers (pt)	1	36		37
Direct Title Insurance Carriers		3		3
Directory and Mailing List Publishers	1	2		3
Discount Department Stores	7	18		25
Display Advertising	5	1		6
Document Preparation Services	9	9		18
Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing	1	44		45
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	17	61		78
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	18	8		26
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	5			5
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Wholesalers	1	2		3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)	4	5		9
Drywall and Insulation Contractors	3	4		7
Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors (pt)		1		1
Educational Support Services		10		10
Educational Support Services (pt)		1		1
Electric Bulk Power Transmission and Control (pt)		6		6
Electric Housewares and Household Fan Manufacturing	1	2		3
Electric Power Distribution (pt)		24		24
Electric Power Transmission, Control, and Distribution		2		2
Electrical and Electronic Appliance, Television, and Radio Set Wholesalers	4	3		7
Electrical Apparatus and Equipment, Wiring Supplies, and Related Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	2	8		10
Electrical Contractors	4	9		13
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	4			4
Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance		1		1
Electronic Auctions		2		2
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductor Manufacturing (pt)	9	2		11
Electronic Shopping	3	1		4
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring (pt)	9	16		25
Elementary and Secondary Schools	999	2,030		3,029
Emergency and Other Relief Services	1			1
Employment Placement Agencies	35	102		137
Engineered Wood Member (except Truss) Manufacturing	6			6
Engineering Services	23	26		49
Engineering Services (pt)	7			7
Envelope Manufacturing	10	9		19
Environmental Consulting Services	2	1	1	4
Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing	1	14		15
Exam Preparation and Tutoring	1			1
Excavation Contractors	4	1		5
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	36	64		100
Executive Offices		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Explosives Manufacturing	6			6
Exterminating and Pest Control Services	1	4		5
Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	9	5		14
Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing (pt)	44	37		81
Facilities Support Services	36	20		56
Family Clothing Stores	39	53		92
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	119	78		197
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers		2		2
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	3	8		11
Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	131	51		182
Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	4	41		45
Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	7	6		13
Farm Supplies Wholesalers	3			3
Ferrous Metal Foundries	6			6
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	4			4
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities (pt)	1			1
Fine Arts Schools		1		1
Finish Carpentry Contractors	3			3
Fire Protection	2	9		11
Fish and Seafood Markets		1		1
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	22	58		80
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers (pt)	3	1		4
Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing	15	3		18
Floor Covering Stores	7	8		15
Floor Covering Stores (pt)		1		1
Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors	2	1		3
Flooring Contractors		1		1
Florists	3	7		10
Flour Milling (pt)	10	72		82
Flower, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		3		3
Fluid Milk Manufacturing	6	12		18
Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing	37	3		40

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing (pt)	14	2		16
Folding Paperboard Box Manufacturing		3		3
Food Product Machinery Manufacturing	24	1		25
Food Service Contractors	40	19		59
Footwear Merchant Wholesalers	2			2
Framing Contractors	1	1		2
Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	1	2		3
Freight Transportation Arrangement	6	4		10
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Merchant Wholesalers	31	5		36
Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing		23		23
Full-Service Restaurants	192	316		508
Funeral Homes		1		1
Funeral Homes and Funeral Services	5	3		8
Furniture Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Furniture Stores	142	24		166
Furniture Stores (pt)	5	3		8
Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing		11		11
Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing	3	1		4
Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	129	69		198
General Automotive Repair	14	21		35
General Freight Trucking, Local	3	10		13
General Freight Trucking, Local (pt)	2			2
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance	2	4		6
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload	51	17		68
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	99	127	2	228
General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers	10	11		21
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	720	513		1,233
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (pt)		41		41
General Rental Centers	11	3		14
General Warehousing and Storage	9	30		39
Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services	1	13		14
Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Stores	12	8		20
Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	13			13
Golf Courses and Country Clubs	10	25		35

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers	23	72		95
Graphic Design Services	3			3
Greeting Card Publishers		93		93
Hair, Nail, and Skin Care Services	2			2
Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing (pt)	9	2		11
Hardware Manufacturing	7			7
Hardware Stores	14	18		32
Hay Farming	1			1
Health and Welfare Funds	4	9		13
Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnace) Manufacturing (pt)		26		26
Heating Oil Dealers (pt)	1			1
Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturing	2			2
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	57	49		106
Hobby, Toy, and Game Stores	2			2
Hog and Pig Farming	4	11		15
Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance		3		3
Home Centers	25	102		127
Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers	1	5		6
Home Health Care Services	40	27		67
Home Health Equipment Rental	7			7
Homes for the Elderly	9	27		36
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels	57	45		102
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels (pt)	7	1		8
Household Appliance Stores	4	11		15
Household Cooking Appliance Manufacturing		12		12
Human Resources and Executive Search Consulting Services (pt)	2	1		3
Human Rights Organizations	2	1		3
Hydroelectric Power Generation (pt)	86	3		89
Ice Manufacturing		22		22
Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	7	1		8
Industrial and Personal Service Paper Merchant Wholesalers	2	1		3
Industrial Building Construction	20	8		28
Industrial Gas Manufacturing	1			1
Industrial Launderers	15	6		21
Industrial Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	111	76		187

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Industrial Machinery and Equipment				
Wholesalers (pt)	1			1
Industrial Mold Manufacturing	1	7		8
Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		1		1
Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing	3			3
Industrial Valve Manufacturing	1	14		15
Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals	19	58		77
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	19	14		33
Interior Design Services	3	2		5
Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	2			2
Investigation Services	1	1		2
Investment Advice		1		1
Iron and Steel Mills (pt)		1		1
Iron and Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing from Purchased Steel		2		2
Iron Foundries (pt)	44	7		51
Janitorial Services	97	76		173
Janitorial Services (pt)	1			1
Jewelry Stores	21	3		24
Junior Colleges	8	8		16
Kidney Dialysis Centers	10			10
Kitchen Utensil, Pot, and Pan Manufacturing	4	1		5
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet (except Packaging), and Shape Manufacturing		6		6
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet, and Shape Manufacturing	4	7		11
Land Subdivision	1	2		3
Landscape Architectural Services	3	3		6
Landscaping Services	35	119		154
Landscaping Services (pt)	3	5		8
Legislative Bodies	17	9		26
Lessors of Miniwarehouses and Self- Storage Units	10	1		11
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	3			3
Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses)	8	5		13
Lessors of Other Real Estate Property	2	4		6
Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings	16	34		50

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings (pt)	3	5		8
Libraries and Archives	2	14		16
Limited-Service Eating Places	8	2		10
Limited-Service Restaurants	203	130		333
Limousine Service		5		5
Linen Supply (pt)	7	1		8
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers (pt)	7			7
Livestock Merchant Wholesalers	5	41		46
Livestock Wholesalers		3		3
Local Messengers and Local Delivery	2	4		6
Locksmiths		3		3
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panel Merchant Wholesalers	3	35		38
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panel Wholesalers	13			13
Machine Shops	21	41		62
Machine Tool (Metal Cutting Types) Manufacturing		2		2
Machine Tool (Metal Forming Types) Manufacturing	1	58		59
Management Consulting Services		2		2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1			1
Manifold Business Forms Printing (pt)	2	26		28
Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers	3	1		4
Manufactured Home (Mobile Home) Manufacturing	3	3		6
Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction (pt)		5		5
Marketing Consulting Services	2	4		6
Masonry and Stone Contractors		1		1
Masonry Contractors	3	1		4
Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing	1	1		2
Mattress Manufacturing		14		14
Meat and Meat Product Merchant Wholesalers	7	7		14
Meat Markets	1	3		4
Meat Processed from Carcasses (pt)	25	53		78
Media Representatives	1	1		2
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Medical Laboratories	65	8		73
Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	8	6		14
Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing	1			1
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Merchant Wholesalers		6		6
Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors (pt)	3	25		28
Men's Clothing Stores	3			3
Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers	5	2		7
Metal Household Furniture Manufacturing		2		2
Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers	6	26		32
Metal Stamping	2	10		12
Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing	4	69		73
Metal Valve Manufacturing		7		7
Metal Window and Door Manufacturing (pt)	71	2		73
Metals Service Centers and Offices	2	1		3
Mineral Wool Manufacturing	1			1
Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing		1		1
Miscellaneous Intermediation		14		14
Monetary Authorities - Central Bank		4		4
Mortgage and Nonmortgage Loan Brokers		1		1
Motion Picture and Video Exhibition	1			1
Motion Picture and Video Production	1			1
Motion Picture Theaters, Except Drive-In	19	11		30
Motor Vehicle Air-Conditioning Manufacturing	14			14
Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	1	92		93
Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing (pt)	16	25		41
Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping	1			1
Motor Vehicle Part (Used) Wholesalers	1			1
Motor Vehicle Parts (Used) Merchant Wholesalers	1	3		4
Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing	3			3
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers	15	33		48

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Motor Vehicle Towing	5	1		6
Motorcycle Dealers	1	2		3
Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing (pt)		2		2
Motorcycle, Boat, and Other Motor Vehicle Dealers		1		1
Multifamily Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	2	7		9
Museums	5			5
Musical Instrument Manufacturing	1			1
Musical Groups and Artists	1			1
Musical Instrument and Supplies Stores	1			1
Natural Gas Distribution	21	5		26
Natural Gas Liquid Extraction (pt)		1		1
Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions	1			1
New Car Dealers	44	117		161
New Single-Family Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	28	30		58
Newspaper Publishers	36	6		42
Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing		1		1
Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing	1			1
Nonresidential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	10	3		13
Nonresidential Electrical Contractors	19	29		48
Nonresidential Flooring Contractors	1			1
Nonresidential Glass and Glazing Contractors	12	1		13
Nonresidential Masonry Contractors	4	4		8
Nonresidential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	1	2		3
Nonresidential Plumbing, Heating, and Air- Conditioning Contractors	35	41		76
Nonresidential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	5	13		18
Nonresidential Property Managers	27	26		53
Nonresidential Roofing Contractors	1	2		3
Nonresidential Siding Contractors	4			4
Nonresidential Site Preparation Contractors	10	22		32
Nonresidential Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	19	4		23
Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Nonupholstered Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
Nuclear Electric Power Generation (pt)	2	35		37
Nurseries, Garden Centers, and Farm Supply Stores	10	34		44
Nursery and Garden Centers (pt)	1	6		7
Nursery and Tree Production (pt)	2	4		6
Nursing Care Facilities	295	330		625
Office Administrative Services	98	283	1	382
Office Equipment Wholesalers	6			6
Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing	1	2		3
Office Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	1	1		2
Office Supplies and Stationery Stores	2	4		6
Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners	53	10		63
Offices of Bank Holding Companies	1	7		8
Offices of Certified Public Accountants	5	1		6
Offices of Chiropractors		2		2
Offices of Dentists	27	21		48
Offices of Lawyers	23	16		39
Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)	2			2
Offices of Optometrists	1			1
Offices of Other Holding Companies	5	9		14
Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists		3		3
Offices of Physicians	5	3		8
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists) (pt)	54	135		189
Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists (pt)		18		18
Offices of Podiatrists	2			2
Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers	4	1		5
Offices of Real Estate Appraisers	3	1		4
Oil and Gas Extraction	11	3		14
Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	3	1		4
Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	5	43		48
Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming	4			4
Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
Optical Goods Stores	1	1		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing		5		5
Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing (pt)	10	7		17
Other Accounting Services	8	8		16
Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	1			1
Other Activities Related to Real Estate	4			4
Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing	47	48		95
Other Airport Operations (pt)	2	6		8
Other Aluminum Rolling and Drawing (pt)	3	1		4
Other Animal Food Manufacturing (pt)	2	13		15
Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel (pt)	1			1
Other Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance	6	7		13
Other Building Equipment Contractors		2		2
Other Building Finishing Contractors		1		1
Other Building Material Dealers	19	70		89
Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	223	93		316
Other Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers	7	5		12
Other Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	1	3		4
Other Clothing Stores	9	2		11
Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	8	2		10
Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (pt)		1		1
Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	5			5
Other Commercial Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	1	4		5
Other Commercial Printing (pt)	7	25		32
Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing		1		1
Other Community Housing Services		4		4
Other Computer Related Services	1	4		5
Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	26	14		40
Other Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers	2	8		10
Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Other Direct Insurance (except Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers	7			7
Other Direct Selling Establishments	30	6		36
Other Electric Power Generation (pt)		9		9
Other Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance (pt)	1			1
Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	2	19		21
Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing (pt)	39	18		57
Other Farm Product Raw Material Merchant Wholesalers		1		1
Other Gambling Industries	1			1
Other Gasoline Stations	13	4		17
Other General Government Support	2,583	1,367	1	3,951
Other Grantmaking and Giving Services	2			2
Other Grocery and Related Products Merchant Wholesalers	9	17		26
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4	31		35
Other Hosiery and Sock Mills		10		10
Other Individual and Family Services	38	64		102
Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	1			1
Other Management Consulting Services	5	37		42
Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing		6		6
Other Metal Container Manufacturing (pt)	8	28		36
Other Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing		18		18
Other Millwork (including Flooring) (pt)	11			11
Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	4	9		13
Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Wholesalers (pt)	1			1
Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	8			8
Other Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing (pt)		15		15
Other Nonhazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	2	3		5
Other Nonresidential Building Equipment Contractors	5	2		7

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Other Nonresidential Building Finishing Contractors	1	1		2
Other Nonresidential Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	4	2		6
Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation		2		2
Other Performing Arts Companies		1		1
Other Personal Care Services	6	1		7
Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	10	1		11
Other Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware Manufacturing		1		1
Other Residential Building Equipment Contractors	1			1
Other Residential Building Finishing Contractors	5	7		12
Other Residential Care Facilities	4	6		10
Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	3	2		5
Other Services Related to Advertising		1		1
Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings	2	9		11
Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations)	10	9		19
Other Snack Food Manufacturing (pt)		2		2
Other Social Advocacy Organizations	3			3
Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	2	2		4
Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	7	9		16
Other Technical and Trade Schools (pt)	1	6		7
Other Telecommunications		4		4
Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	18			18
Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming (pt)	10	1		11
Other Warehousing and Storage	2			2
Other Waste Collection	21	1		22
Outdoor Power Equipment Stores		1		1
Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers	8	29		37
Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing (pt)		1		1
Packaged Frozen Food Merchant Wholesalers		3		3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Packaging and Labeling Services	2	3		5
Packing and Crating	1			1
Paint and Wallpaper Stores		4		4
Paint, Varnish, and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	4			4
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors (pt)	1			1
Paperboard Container Manufacturing	6	2		8
Parking Lots and Garages		1		1
Passenger Cars Rental	4	5		9
Payroll Services (pt)	2	3		5
Periodical Publishers		1		1
Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing	2	11		13
Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing		2		2
Pet and Pet Supplies Stores	11	3		14
Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services	5	7		12
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals)	1	5		6
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals		7		7
Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing	1	15		16
Petroleum Refineries	10	22		32
Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing (pt)	1	2		3
Pharmacies and Drug Stores	21	20		41
Photofinishing Laboratories (except One- Hour)		5		5
Photographic Film, Paper, Plate, and Chemical Manufacturing	1			1
Photographic Studios, Portrait	2	19		21
Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	1	11		12
Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	2			2
Plastics and Rubber Industry Machinery Manufacturing	6	4		10
Plastics Bottle Manufacturing	1			1
Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing	2	15		17
Plastics Materials and Basic Forms and Shapes Merchant Wholesalers	5	4		9
Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing (pt)	44	1		45

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bag Manufacturing	2	3		5
Plate Work Manufacturing	1			1
Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics) Merchant Wholesalers		4		4
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	1			1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors (pt)	4			4
Polish and Other Sanitation Good Manufacturing	1			1
Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing	6	2		8
Portfolio Management		1		1
Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)	4	5		9
Poultry Processing	2	3		5
Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors		1		1
Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction	2	11		13
Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing		2		2
Precision Turned Product Manufacturing	11	3		14
Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing	5	7		12
Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing (pt)	1	5		6
Printing		7		7
Printing Ink Manufacturing	1	15		16
Private Households	10	22		32
Private Mail Centers	1	2		3
Process, Physical Distribution, and Logistics Consulting Services (pt)	21	20		41
Professional and Management Development Training		5		5
Professional Employer Organizations	1			1
Professional Organizations	2	19		21
Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events without Facilities	1	11		12
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	2			2
Public Relations Agencies	6	4		10
Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
Quick Printing (pt)	2	15		17

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Racetracks	4			4
Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing	9	19		28
Radio Networks		2		2
Radio Stations	2	1		3
Radio, Television, and Other Electronics Stores (pt)	5	9		14
Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	14	2		16
Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing	3	51		54
Real Estate Property Managers	6			6
Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers	3	13		16
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	4	13		17
Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		5		5
Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities		1		1
Religious Organizations	15	111		126
Remediation Services	3	3		6
Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing	3	10		13
Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (pt)	1			1
Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	2			2
Residential Building Construction	5	6		11
Residential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	8	16		24
Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing (pt)	36	7		43
Residential Electrical Contractors	32	36		68
Residential Finish Carpentry Contractors	2	6		8
Residential Flooring Contractors	1	2		3
Residential Framing Contractors	9	14		23
Residential Glass and Glazing Contractors		1		1
Residential Masonry Contractors	16	12		28
Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	9	6		15
Residential Mental Retardation Facilities	30	51		81
Residential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	5	5		10
Residential Plumbing, Heating, and Air- Conditioning Contractors	31	33	1	65

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Residential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	8	31		39
Residential Property Managers	36	19		55
Residential Remodelers	37	58		95
Residential Roofing Contractors	7	2		9
Residential Siding Contractors	6	8		14
Residential Site Preparation Contractors	26	7		33
Residential Tile and Terrazzo Contractors	2			2
Resilient Floor Covering Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
Retail Bakeries	2	2		4
Reupholstery and Furniture Repair	1	2		3
Roofing Contractors	5	6		11
Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Material Merchant Wholesalers	4	4		8
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors	1	1		2
Rooming and Boarding Houses	1			1
Rope, Cordage and Twine Mills	5	1		6
Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing	3	19		22
Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use	1	2		3
RV (Recreational Vehicle Parks) and Campgrounds		3		3
Sales Financing		4		4
Savings Institutions	2			2
Saw Blade and Handsaw Manufacturing	3			3
Sawmills (pt)		1		1
Scheduled Freight Air Transportation		2		2
Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	7	1		8
School and Employee Bus Transportation	10	7		17
School and Employee Bus Transportation (pt)	1			1
Seafood Canning (pt)	1	1		2
Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing	4			4
Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum (pt)	1			1
Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metals (except Copper and Aluminum) (pt)	12	4		16

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Securities and Commodity Exchanges		22		22
Securities Brokerage	4			4
Security Guards and Patrol Services	12	20		32
Security Systems Services		11		11
Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths) (pt)	5	6		11
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	2	1		3
Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing	1			1
Septic Tank and Related Services (pt)		1		1
Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	2	1		3
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	27	35		62
Sewage Treatment Facilities	1	1		2
Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores	2	3		5
Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing	3	12		15
Shoe Stores	38	1		39
Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing (pt)		34		34
Siding Contractors	1	3		4
Sign Manufacturing	5	21		26
Site Preparation Contractors	2	1		3
Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars (pt)	20	9		29
Social Advocacy Organizations	5	5		10
Soft Drink and Ice Manufacturing		1		1
Soft Drink Manufacturing	3			3
Software Publishers	4			4
Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating (pt)	4	1		5
Solid Waste Collection	5	10		15
Solid Waste Landfills	2			2
Special Die and Tool, Die Set, Jig, and Fixture Manufacturing	1			1
Special Needs Transportation	2	1		3
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	14	26		40
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local (pt)		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	11	27		38
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	3	33		36
Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drive, and Gear Manufacturing	1			1
Spice and Extract Manufacturing (pt)	9	1		10
Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing	1	2		3
Sporting Goods Stores	22	9		31
Sports and Recreation Instruction		2		2
Sports Teams and Clubs	23	15		38
Stationery and Office Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	14			14
Stationery and Office Supplies Wholesalers	1	2		3
Stationery, Tablet, and Related Product Manufacturing	1	5		6
Steel Foundries (except Investment)	14	6		20
Steel Investment Foundries	2			2
Steel Wire Drawing	2			2
Structural Steel Erection Contractors	5	2		7
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	11	54		65
Support Activities for Animal Production		4		4
Support Activities for Crop Production	2			2
Support Activities for Mining	6	7		13
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Field Operations (pt)	31	95		126
Support Activities for Printing		1		1
Support Activities for Rail Transportation	2	5		7
Surface Active Agent Manufacturing	1	5		6
Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing (pt)	5	1		6
Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services	10	11		21
Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus Manufacturing	7			7
Tax Preparation Services	6			6
Taxi Service		1		1
Taxi Service (pt)		1		1
Technical and Trade Schools	1	4		5
Telecommunications Resellers	2	3		5
Telemarketing Bureaus	16	6	1	23

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Telephone Answering Services	1			1
Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing	6			6
Television Broadcasting	7			7
Temporary Help Services	122	131		253
Temporary Shelters		1		1
Testing Laboratories	3			3
Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters	4	3		7
Third Party Administration of Insurance and Pension Funds (pt)	18	1		19
Tire and Tube Merchant Wholesalers	1	5		6
Tire Cord and Tire Fabric Mills		3		3
Tire Dealers	20	23		43
Tire Dealers (pt)		1		1
Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)		455		455
Tobacco and Tobacco Product Merchant Wholesalers	1	1		2
Tobacco Farming	1			1
Toy and Hobby Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	4	1		5
Translation and Interpretation Services	3			3
Transportation Equipment and Supplies (except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers	2	5		7
Travel Agencies	2			2
Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing (pt)	10	11		21
Truck Trailer Manufacturing	55	29		84
Truck, Utility Trailer, and RV (Recreational Vehicle) Rental and Leasing	1	1		2
Truss Manufacturing	2	1		3
Trust, Fiduciary, and Custody Activities (pt)		1		1
Unclassifiable	2,465	2,726	2	5,193
Uncoated Paper and Multiwall Bag Manufacturing	2	2		4
Unsupported Plastics Bag Manufacturing	20	11		31
Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing	1	10		11
Unsupported Plastics Packaging Film and Sheet Manufacturing	15			15
Unsupported Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing (pt)	5	4		9
Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing (pt)	3	14		17

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2009

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Urethane and Other Foam Product (except Polystyrene) Manufacturing	1	1		2
Used Car Dealers	6	7		13
Used Household and Office Goods Moving	6	12		18
Used Household and Office Goods Moving (pt)		3		3
Used Merchandise Stores	8	9		17
Vehicular Lighting Equipment Manufacturing	1			1
Vending Machine Operators	1	1		2
Veterinary Services	58	51		109
Veterinary Services (pt)	1	1		2
Video Tape and Disc Rental	4	2		6
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	64	47		111
Voluntary Health Organizations	2	22		24
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	17	39		56
Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	2	1		3
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	11	21		32
Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	4	36		40
Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing	2			2
Wheat Farming	3	3	1	7
Wholesale Trade Agents and Brokers	91	35		126
Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers	2	1		3
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	6	1		7
Wiring Device Manufacturing		1		1
Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Dress Manufacturing (pt)	1	8		9
Women's Clothing Stores	14	6		20
Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors (pt)	3	8		11
Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	2	7		9
Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing	163	31		194
Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing (pt)	2	2		4
Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing	7			7
Wood Window and Door Manufacturing	2	2		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Section 3

Workers Compensation Claims Statistics

The Kansas Workers Compensation Fund

The Workers Compensation Fund is a guaranty fund that operates as a payer of last resort for injured workers in the State of Kansas. The fund is administered by the Commissioner of Insurance through the Kansas Insurance Department and makes workers compensation payments “[i]f an employer has no insurance to secure payment of compensation...and such employer is financially unable to pay compensation to an injured worker as required by the workers compensation act, or such employer cannot be located and required to pay such compensation.”⁹ The Kansas Insurance Department has supplied the following data on the Workers Compensation Fund case load, expenditures, and receipts (see tables 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3).

Table 3-1
Workers Compensation Fund Case Load Scheduled

	FY 2009	FY 2008	FY2007	FY2006	FY2005	FY2004	FY2003	FY2002	FY2001
Total Number of Impleading	93	106	115	127	116	120	138	125	112
Total Number of Closed Cases	44	55	71	49	65	158	351	258	292

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

⁹ K.S.A. 44-532a.

Table 3-2
Workers Compensation Fund
Expenditures Analysis

	FY 2009	Percent of Total	FY 2008	Percent of Total	FY 2007	Percent of Total	FY 2006	Percent of Total
Disability Compensation	\$1,427,872.73	32.23%	\$1,842,295.56	37.13%	\$1,534,873.20	37.38%	\$1,663,575.37	36.16%
Work Assessment	\$19,865.48	0.45%	\$6,712.26	0.14%	\$709.20	0.02%	\$2,981.19	0.06%
Medical	\$1,534,912.32	34.65%	\$1,656,661.29	33.39%	\$1,183,441.49	28.82%	\$1,426,090.97	31.00%
Reimbursement to Insurance Companies (K.S.A. 44-569(a) & K.S.A. 44-569*)	\$798,390.68	18.02%	\$763,681.03	15.39%	\$780,847.28	19.01%	\$902,792.46	19.62%
Attorney Fees	\$320,001.24	7.22%	\$353,101.68	7.12%	\$316,937.60	7.72%	\$301,517.21	6.55%
Court Costs, Deposition, Medical Reports, etc.	\$49,378.25	1.11%	\$59,870.36	1.21%	\$47,601.52	1.16%	\$45,284.24	0.98%
Other Operating Expense	\$279,431.90	6.31%	\$279,653.91	5.64%	\$242,072.30	5.89%	\$258,716.64	5.62%
Total Expenditures	\$4,429,852.60	100.00%	\$4,961,976.09	100.00%	\$4,106,482.59	100.00%	\$4,600,958.08	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

* lump sum and medical may be included

Table 3-3
Workers Compensation Fund
Receipts Analysis

	FY 2009	Percent of Total	FY 2008	Percent of Total	FY 2007	Percent of Total	FY 2006	Percent of Total
Assessment Receipts	\$3,781,389.04	34.89%	\$5,259,038.44	37.34%	\$7,252,927.46	62.75%	\$1,002,540.02	12.98%
Misc. Reimbursements	\$29,248.28	0.27%	\$124,250.09	0.88%	\$28,812.48	0.25%	\$29,095.97	0.38%
Fines & Penalties	\$267,504.35	2.47%	\$249,091.14	1.77%	\$142,312.50	1.23%	\$179,013.56	2.32%
Transfer to State General Fund	(\$2,355,000.00)	-21.73%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Operating Transfer In			\$1,000,000.00		\$1,000,000.00		\$10,579.50	
Total Receipts	\$1,713,723.41	15.81%	\$6,632,379.67	47.09%	\$8,424,052.44	72.89%	\$1,210,649.55	15.68%
Previous Year Carryover Balance	\$9,122,783.87	84.19%	\$7,452,736.54	52.91%	\$3,133,513.75	27.11%	\$6,511,405.78	84.32%
Cancelled Checks		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Total Funds Available	\$ 10,836,507.28	100.00%	\$14,085,116.21	100.00%	\$11,557,566.19	100.00%	\$7,722,055.33	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Table 3-4
Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

Year	Direct Premiums Written	Direct Premiums Earned	Direct Paid Losses	Direct Incurred Losses	Paid Losses to Premiums Written	Incurred Losses to Premiums Earned
1982	\$154,944,245	\$152,315,135	\$88,345,714	\$107,979,341	57.00	70.90
1983	\$147,137,981	\$148,669,330	\$96,289,968	\$115,282,150	65.40	77.50
1984	\$141,097,428	\$140,223,325	\$106,701,375	\$125,520,390	75.60	89.50
1985	\$172,985,620	\$170,955,138	\$120,755,675	\$147,438,366	69.80	86.20
1986	\$208,167,277	\$202,033,619	\$134,554,116	\$170,153,475	64.60	84.20
1987	\$223,674,161	\$222,846,661	\$147,885,631	\$195,885,084	66.10	87.90
1988	\$257,039,527	\$259,548,305	\$164,553,813	\$208,332,654	64.00	80.30
1989	\$264,102,264	\$263,386,009	\$184,857,801	\$239,142,874	70.00	90.80
1990	\$291,804,714	\$293,048,038	\$222,309,953	\$265,726,660	76.20	90.70
1991	\$341,012,872	\$337,125,586	\$243,751,957	\$321,497,577	71.50	95.40
1992	\$366,672,022	\$363,578,560	\$236,878,948	\$293,894,584	64.60	80.80
1993	\$367,030,245	\$365,646,558	\$220,091,021	\$231,228,324	60.00	63.20
1994	\$338,173,750	\$312,116,539	\$185,502,395	\$192,914,048	54.90	61.80
1995	\$312,745,351	\$322,205,785	\$159,776,412	\$139,528,898	51.10	43.30
1996	\$274,014,862	\$282,897,458	\$149,616,189	\$130,595,593	54.60	46.20
1997	\$261,121,536	\$261,895,503	\$145,248,549	\$134,603,154	55.60	51.60
1998	\$250,588,819	\$261,594,835	\$156,594,835	\$126,164,370	62.60	48.20
1999	\$251,341,523	\$252,545,287	\$170,144,109	\$179,376,781	67.70	71.00
2000	\$271,480,320	\$247,235,161	\$170,366,708	\$159,226,348	62.80	64.40
2001	\$291,575,463	\$269,386,691	\$190,426,537	\$237,335,832	65.31	88.10
2002	\$328,963,003	\$307,451,748	\$180,253,738	\$177,083,631	54.79	57.60
2003	\$341,421,177	\$324,780,102	\$173,028,718	\$205,767,268	50.68	63.36
2004	\$365,486,978	\$355,877,798	\$182,102,645	\$242,335,187	49.82	68.10
2005	\$382,491,997	\$383,363,217	\$190,105,677	\$238,674,442	49.70	62.26
2006	\$415,269,407	\$407,004,920	\$193,700,460	\$256,276,704	46.64	62.97
2007	\$429,694,396	\$422,723,365	\$202,864,825	\$283,468,953	47.21	67.06
2008	\$447,467,858	\$443,160,717	\$225,018,506	\$270,400,945	50.29	61.02

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

The Kansas Insurance Department reports that total direct paid losses by private insurance carriers¹⁰ for calendar year 2008 were \$225,018,506 (see Table 3-4). However, total paid losses were still well below the 25-year peak of \$243,751,957 that occurred in 1991. In August 2009 the National Academy of Social Insurance released results of a comparative study on accident-year incurred losses versus calendar year benefits, by private insurance carriers and by state

¹⁰ The totals in Table 3-4 does not include self-insured employers.

funds in thirty-six states (including Kansas) over the 1996-2007 period.¹¹ The cumulative changes in accident-incurred losses and in calendar year benefits paid were a 47.3 percent increase and a 25.3 percent increase, respectively (not controlled for inflation). In comparison to the other 35 states, Kansas' accident-year-incurred losses for 1996-2007 increased by 117.06 percent. Calendar year benefits paid for Kansas for 1996-2007 increased by 35.59 percent.

The Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The Workers Compensation Act requires that employers (or their insurers) submit a first report of injury to the division. Not every injury, however, results in a claim by the injured worker, for medical and/or indemnity compensation. Generally, the division becomes aware of a claim and obtains information that a given claim has closed, as well as information about the costs and duration of that claim, through only three means. One occurs when a claim is litigated through the division's administrative law court system. The second occurs when a sample of insurers are required by Kansas statute to provide information to the division. The third is through the filing of subsequent reports of injury through the electronic data interchange (EDI) claims system.

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) originally mandated that the Director of Workers Compensation "conduct studies of open and closed claims under the Workers Compensation Act" and seek advice in order to "make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits." It was expected that data collected for the division's Open and Closed Claims Study would provide a foundation for meaningful statistical conclusions about costs and temporal characteristics of workers compensation claims in Kansas, and thus help identify trends in these claims characteristics. Due to the dynamic and continually evolving nature of medical and indemnity payments for open claims, no meaningful statistics on costs (including daily payments) could be reported and in 2003 the Legislature altered the statute to no longer obligate the division to collect data and report on open claims.

The Closed Claims Study is done annually using the original study as a baseline for comparison of subsequent studies. The intent of this statutory mandate is to enable the division to provide the legislature with information it can use to decide whether changes in provisions of the Workers Compensation Act are needed and, if so, to help formulate policy responses to identified problems.

The 2009 Closed Claims Study (CCS)

This year's Closed Claims Study marks the eleventh consecutive year that the division has collected claims data directly from a stratified random sample of insurance carriers, self-insured organizations and group-funded pools, underwriting workers compensation in the state of Kansas (see Appendix A). The following section summarizes findings of the 2009 CCS that used calendar year 2008 data.

¹¹ Ishita Sengupta, Virginia P. Reno and John F. Burton Jr., *Workers Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2007* (Washington D.C.: National Academy of Social Insurance, 2009); pp. 37-38.

Highlights of the 2009 Closed Claims Study

- The mean total indemnity cost was \$11,116.04 (see Table 3-5). However, the median total indemnity cost was \$4,688.50. This significant difference indicates that there were many claims with large indemnity payouts that skewed the mean indemnity costs higher than the median.
- The mean total medical cost was \$13,040.09 (see Table 3-5). Of this total, the mean hospital cost was \$10,268.88, the mean physicians cost was \$3,143.57 and the mean cost categorized as “other medical” was \$4,436.32. As with indemnity costs, the median total medical expense was only \$7,138.50, again indicating the presence of many large medical claims that skewed the mean total medical cost higher than the median.
- The median duration of a claim was 370 days (see Table 3-6).
- It took an average of 23 days following an accident for an insurer to be notified; however, for half the claims, notification took place within seven days. Insurers took an average of 131 days from the date disability began to make the first payment to the claimant; however, for half the claims, first payment took place within 26 days (see Table 3-6).
- Median medical recovery time was 186 days (see Table 3-5), and median time away from work was 31 days (see Table 3-6).

Table 3-5
2009 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas*

	Univariate Statistics							n
	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	24,156.13	724.80	13,195.00	38,407.64	6.61	73.71	159.00	2,808
Total Indemnity (dollars)	11,116.04	348.91	4,688.50	18,489.00	4.69	37.43	166.33	2,808
Total Medical (dollars)	13,040.09	470.77	7,138.50	24,946.25	10.56	176.22	191.30	2,808
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,143.57	85.46	2,178.50	3,808.58	4.76	47.46	121.15	1,986
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	10,268.88	526.92	4,480.00	24,100.57	12.76	241.34	234.70	2,092
Total Other Medical (dollars)	4,436.32	271.95	1,792.00	12,171.21	14.62	301.63	274.35	2,003
Claim Duration (days)	466.43	7.63	370.00	404.49	3.55	24.64	86.72	2,808
Time Away from Work (days)	76.78	3.99	31.00	125.15	3.93	22.05	163.00	986
Medical Recovery (days)	264.02	7.00	186.00	269.12	3.38	26.16	101.93	1,476

* Claims that closed in 2008 with paid indemnity & medical
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-6
2009 Closed Claims Study
Time Intervals*

	Claim Duration	Time Taken to Notify Insurer	Time Taken for Insurer to Issue First Payment	Time Away from Work
Mean	466	23	131	77
Median	370	7	26	31
Count	2,808	2,577	1,401	986
Max	4,996	1,476	3,701	1,291
Min	0	0	0	0

* All time intervals are in days.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Eleven percent of injured workers retained an attorney to handle their claim (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median indemnity cost was \$16,671.50. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median indemnity cost was only \$3,787.00 (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median medical cost was \$13,475.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median medical cost was only \$6,283.00 (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median lump sum settlement was \$14,000.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median lump sum settlement was only \$7,791.00 (see Table 3-7).
- It is important to note that these findings offer no statistical proof that involvement of an attorney results in greater indemnity or medical payments.

Table 3-7
2009 Closed Claims Study
Involvement of Claimant Attorney

	Count	Median Indemnity	Median Medical	Median Lump Sum*
Claimant Attorney Involved	310	\$16,671.50	\$13,475.00	\$14,000.00
No Claimant Attorney	2,498	\$3,787.00	\$6,283.00	\$7,791.00
All Cases	2,808	\$4,688.50	\$7,138.50	\$8,944.00

* Only 759 cases in the sample had lump sum settlements.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The mean employer legal expense was \$1,936.72 for those 915 claims that reported such an expense (see Table 3-8). Meanwhile, the mean claimant legal expense was \$8,780.96 for those 25 claims that itemized expenses. The median costs for employer and claimant legal expenses were \$651.00 and \$4,913.50, respectively.

Table 3-8
2009 Closed Claims Study
Legal Expense Associated with Claim

	Employer Legal Expense	Claimant Legal Expense
Mean	\$1,936.72	\$8,780.96
Median	\$651.00	\$4,913.00
Count	915	25

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The most frequently injured body part(s) was the knee, followed by the lower back and shoulder(s) (see Table 3-9). In prior years, all specific part of body codes were aggregated into boarder “major body regions.” The division discontinued this practice because specificity and clarity were lost in this rollup process. Of the top ten most frequently injured body parts, the highest median indemnity costs (\$9,962.00) involved injury to multiple upper extremities and the highest median medical costs (\$13,214.00) involved injury to the shoulder(s).
- The most frequent nature of injury was strain, followed by fracture and contusion (bruising) (see Table 3-9). Of the top ten most frequent nature of injury, the highest median indemnity costs (\$10,234.00) involved all other cumulative injuries (not otherwise classifiable) and the highest median medical costs (\$9,565.00) involved multiple physical injuries.
- The most frequent cause of injury was lifting, followed by fall/slip/trip and strain (see Table 3-9). Of the top ten most frequent cause of injury, those injuries caused by strain due to repetitive motion had the highest median indemnity costs (\$10,200.00). Injuries caused by falling on ice or snow had the highest median medical cost (\$11,390.00).

Table 3-9
2009 Closed Claims Study
Claim Costs by Part of Body Injured, and Nature and Cause
of Injury*

Part of Body Injured	Median Indemnity	Mean Indemnity	Median Medical	Mean Medical	n
Knee	\$4,080.00	\$7,466.39	\$8,581.50	\$9,972.75	350
Lower Back Area	\$6,113.50	\$16,576.09	\$5,189.00	\$14,040.27	320
Shoulder(s)	\$9,465.00	\$12,770.86	\$13,214.00	\$15,947.02	306
Multiple Body Parts	\$8,738.00	\$14,582.52	\$8,827.50	\$16,754.05	232
Finger(s)	\$2,734.00	\$5,659.56	\$4,142.00	\$7,152.84	200
Ankle	\$2,621.00	\$6,350.14	\$2,699.00	\$9,071.59	141
Hand	\$3,093.00	\$6,773.93	\$4,958.00	\$7,788.77	133
Wrist	\$6,652.00	\$10,176.61	\$7,869.00	\$10,268.54	119
Foot	\$2,852.00	\$6,698.82	\$2,569.00	\$6,184.18	104
Multiple Upper Extremities	\$9,962.00	\$17,670.38	\$11,089.50	\$21,417.68	94
Nature of Injury					
Strain	\$5,206.00	\$11,465.32	\$7,688.50	\$12,577.67	990
Fracture	\$4,845.00	\$10,566.58	\$7,402.00	\$14,603.31	413
Contusion	\$4,107.50	\$8,904.03	\$6,141.50	\$11,676.44	220
Sprain	\$2,889.00	\$8,347.39	\$5,436.00	\$8,768.74	179
Laceration	\$2,122.50	\$4,492.51	\$4,767.50	\$7,610.02	176
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC**	\$8,348.00	\$16,686.72	\$7,420.00	\$12,957.92	145
All Other Cumulative Injury, NOC**	\$10,234.00	\$15,630.01	\$8,583.50	\$13,153.44	124
Hernia	\$1,581.00	\$2,977.96	\$5,223.00	\$6,842.27	89
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	\$9,020.00	\$15,643.52	\$9,565.00	\$26,664.59	69
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	\$6,006.00	\$11,826.37	\$7,462.00	\$8,679.81	63
Cause of Injury					
Lifting	\$3,707.00	\$11,301.81	\$6,730.00	\$12,723.98	369
Fall, Slip or Trip, NOC**	\$4,057.50	\$8,719.14	\$8,034.00	\$13,936.56	232
Strain or Injury by NOC**	\$5,276.00	\$10,979.15	\$7,245.00	\$10,372.75	168
Repetitive Motion	\$10,200.00	\$12,593.39	\$7,893.00	\$10,681.28	145
Pushing or Pulling	\$5,190.50	\$13,971.65	\$7,878.00	\$13,048.40	116
Fall From Different Level (Elevation)	\$8,208.50	\$15,518.21	\$11,203.50	\$18,868.11	116
Fall on Same Level	\$4,701.00	\$11,266.65	\$7,023.50	\$10,891.05	114
Twisting	\$3,103.00	\$7,079.88	\$5,761.00	\$8,983.82	111
Struck by Falling or Flying Object	\$4,930.50	\$11,850.16	\$4,967.00	\$11,605.62	110
Fall on Ice or Snow	\$5,252.00	\$9,505.50	\$11,390.00	\$13,730.80	108

* Top ten part of body, nature, and cause of injury categories reported

** NOC = not otherwise classifiable

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Temporary total disability (TTD) claims were the most common type of claim (1,881) and its median indemnity cost was \$3,447.00. The next two most frequent types of claims, scheduled permanent partial (499) and lump sum settlements (185), had median total indemnity costs of \$6,962.00 and \$5,000.00, respectively (see Table 3-10).

Table 3-10
2009 Closed Claims Study
Indemnity Costs by Benefit Type*

Benefit Type	Mean	Median	n
Temporary Total	\$10,632.88	\$3,447.00	1,881
Temporary Partial	\$3,189.98	\$1,131.50	40
Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$12,868.58	\$9,408.00	136
Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$11,679.99	\$6,962.00	499
Lump Sum Settlements (Indemnity portion)	\$8,221.38	\$5,000.00	185

*Claims that closed in 2008 with paid indemnity & medical
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11
2009 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Claim Cost	Death	\$277,555.25	\$94,016.24	\$278,821.50	\$188,032.48	-0.03	-0.50	67.75	4
	Permanent Total Disability	\$247,732.00	\$120,413.00	\$247,732.00	\$170,289.70			68.74	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$23,883.36	\$1,249.89	\$16,710.00	\$27,920.32	4.19	25.27	116.90	499
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$21,900.26	\$2,102.55	\$16,055.50	\$24,519.73	2.26	5.85	111.96	136
	Temporary Total Injury	\$24,505.04	\$922.58	\$12,012.00	\$40,012.94	6.66	76.13	163.28	1,881
	Temporary Partial	\$9,856.58	\$1,612.90	\$7,384.00	\$10,200.87	1.58	2.04	103.49	40
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$15,813.34	\$1,099.57	\$11,850.00	\$14,955.83	2.56	10.18	94.58	185
Total Indemnity	Death	\$153,794.00	\$46,206.00	\$200,000.00	\$92,412.00	-2.00	4.00	60.09	4
	Permanent Total Disability	\$143,195.50	\$35,368.50	\$143,195.50	\$50,018.61			34.93	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$11,679.99	\$669.02	\$6,962.00	\$14,944.68	3.45	14.90	127.95	499
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$12,868.58	\$1,215.96	\$9,408.00	\$14,180.46	1.83	3.80	110.19	136
	Temporary Total Injury	\$10,632.88	\$412.78	\$3,447.00	\$17,902.29	4.22	35.10	168.37	1,881
	Temporary Partial	\$3,189.98	\$905.00	\$1,131.50	\$5,723.73	3.96	18.70	179.43	40
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$8,221.38	\$754.02	\$5,000.00	\$10,255.85	3.47	16.99	124.75	185
Total Medical	Death	\$123,761.25	\$64,040.18	\$89,917.50	\$128,080.35	1.11	0.19	103.49	4
	Permanent Total Disability	\$104,536.50	\$85,044.50	\$104,536.50	\$120,271.09			115.05	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$12,203.37	\$710.57	\$8,518.00	\$15,873.01	5.48	46.13	130.07	499
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$9,031.68	\$1,150.52	\$4,703.00	\$13,417.25	3.95	19.95	148.56	136
	Temporary Total Injury	\$13,872.16	\$633.89	\$7,064.00	\$27,492.03	10.58	168.42	198.18	1,881
	Temporary Partial	\$6,666.60	\$1,179.11	\$4,693.50	\$7,457.32	2.16	5.26	111.86	40
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$7,591.95	\$537.53	\$5,313.00	\$7,311.25	1.92	5.14	96.30	185

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11 continued
2009 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Hospital	Death Permanent Total Disability	\$31,548.00		\$31,548.00					1
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$3,235.50	\$395.50	\$3,235.50	\$559.32			17.29	2
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$7,039.32	\$606.78	\$3,878.00	\$11,188.55	5.41	41.15	158.94	340
	Temporary Total Injury	\$6,085.92	\$1,032.42	\$2,930.00	\$9,059.45	3.62	17.47	148.86	77
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	\$11,806.25	\$729.17	\$4,929.50	\$27,899.81	11.51	188.86	236.31	1,464
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$6,821.17	\$1,388.77	\$5,331.00	\$6,803.56	3.07	12.00	99.74	24
		\$6,202.38	\$570.52	\$3,486.00	\$6,479.81	1.45	1.53	104.47	129
Total Physician	Death Permanent Total Disability	\$5,314.00		\$5,314.00					1
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$33,261.00	\$29,712.00	\$33,261.00	\$42,019.11			126.33	2
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$3,546.76	\$149.50	\$2,951.50	\$3,063.92	3.39	18.33	86.39	420
	Temporary Total Injury	\$2,807.30	\$272.55	\$2,310.00	\$2,910.07	2.11	6.67	103.66	114
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	\$3,067.79	\$108.25	\$1,833.00	\$3,821.20	3.56	24.10	124.56	1,246
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$2,198.93	\$672.15	\$1,284.00	\$3,681.49	4.13	19.20	167.42	30
		\$2,555.99	\$233.73	\$1,920.00	\$2,602.68	2.73	10.60	101.83	124
Total Other Medical	Death Permanent Total Disability	\$114,545.75	\$68,594.50	\$78,821.50	\$137,188.99	1.00	-0.47	119.77	4
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$68,040.00	\$55,728.00	\$68,040.00	\$78,811.29			115.83	2
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$4,881.56	\$347.18	\$2,795.50	\$7,381.15	4.68	31.17	151.20	452
	Temporary Total Injury	\$3,470.91	\$569.42	\$1,977.00	\$6,417.08	6.76	58.85	184.88	127
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	\$4,085.82	\$305.12	\$1,472.00	\$10,652.95	14.93	337.46	260.73	1,219
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$1,231.63	\$324.23	\$697.00	\$1,775.91	3.18	12.43	144.19	30
		\$2,589.68	\$374.33	\$1,595.00	\$3,943.89	5.18	36.00	152.29	111
Lump Sum Settlement	Death Permanent Total Disability	\$21,445.00		\$21,445.00					1
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$62,400.00		\$62,400.00					1
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$13,429.42	\$1,496.63	\$10,674.00	\$11,495.82	2.18	7.50	85.60	59
	Temporary Total Injury	\$9,421.26	\$1,741.05	\$7,500.00	\$9,693.75	1.71	2.76	102.89	31
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	\$15,894.31	\$866.89	\$10,000.00	\$19,091.17	4.45	39.93	120.11	485
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$7,851.60	\$5,548.30	\$2,139.00	\$12,406.37	2.21	4.92	158.01	5
		\$8,609.89	\$931.59	\$5,000.00	\$11,217.86	3.29	14.46	130.29	145

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11 continued
2009 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean*	Standard Error*	Median*	Standard Deviation*	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Claim Duration	Death	3,586.25	971.45	4,318.00	1,942.90	-1.83	3.51	54.18	4
	Permanent Total Disability	1,482.00	610.00	1,482.00	862.67			58.21	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	503.98	16.68	427.00	372.52	3.81	25.53	73.92	499
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	424.46	27.44	300.00	319.98	1.15	0.78	75.38	136
	Temporary Total Injury	443.85	8.94	349.00	387.60	3.00	18.21	87.33	1,881
	Temporary Partial	380.33	45.97	302.50	290.72	1.27	1.72	76.44	40
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	552.38	24.65	480.00	335.33	1.13	1.48	60.71	185
Medical Recovery	Death	573.00		573.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability	1,382.00	644.00	1,382.00	910.75			65.90	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	277.42	10.92	217.50	214.64	2.00	6.33	77.37	386
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	294.08	31.00	212.00	244.15	1.63	4.17	83.02	62
	Temporary Total Injury	246.62	9.36	159.00	282.55	3.96	33.06	114.57	912
	Temporary Partial	120.85	32.87	80.00	118.51	1.46	1.35	98.07	13
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	345.60	29.31	274.00	279.64	0.91	-0.11	80.91	91
Time Away From Work	Death	435.00		435.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability								
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	102.09	12.02	53.00	148.72	2.81	10.90	145.67	153
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	87.62	38.71	2.00	139.55	1.24	-0.15	159.28	13
	Temporary Total Injury	73.13	4.43	31.50	121.29	4.42	27.53	165.85	748
	Temporary Partial	27.93	10.01	15.00	37.46	2.73	8.39	134.14	14
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	29.10	7.71	2.00	49.96	1.79	1.92	171.70	42

* In days

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-12
2009 Closed Claims Study
Claim Costs For Repetitive Motion-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Injuries

Cause of Injury	Median Indemnity	Mean Indemnity	Median Medical	Mean Medical	Median Total Costs	Mean Total Costs	n
Repetitive Motion-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	\$10,200.00	\$12,593.39	\$7,893.00	\$10,681.28	\$18,798.00	\$23,274.67	145

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Carpal tunnel syndrome injuries had median total indemnity costs of \$10,200.00 and median total medical costs of \$7,893.00. Median total costs for carpal tunnel claims totaled \$23,274.67. (See Table 3-12).

Comparative Analysis of 1999-2009 CCS Claims Costs and Temporal Characteristics

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) mandates the Director of Workers Compensation “to conduct studies of open and closed claims under the Workers Compensation Act” and to seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits.” Data collected for the division’s Closed Claims Study (CCS) should provide a foundation for meaningful statistical conclusions about costs and temporal characteristics of workers compensation claims in Kansas, and thus help identify trends in these claims characteristics. The CCS study is done annually, using the original study as a baseline for later years. Each CCS uses data from the prior calendar year; thus, the 2009 CCS is based on calendar year 2008 data. See Table 3-5 above. The comparative study below contains data from calendar years 1998-2008. See Table 3-13.

Univariate Statistics

Univariate statistics are important quantitative tools for describing the statistical distribution of workers compensation data. The term “univariate” refers to presentation or analysis of one variable at a time and usually involves descriptive statistics, such as frequency distributions, measures of central tendency (e.g., mean and median) and dispersion (e.g., variance and standard deviation). Important variables associated with workers compensation claims include the following:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim
- **total cost of the claim** (includes total medical and total indemnity)
- **total physician, hospital and other medical costs** for the claim
- **claim duration** (calculated from date of injury to date of closing)
- **time away from work** (calculated from date of disability to return to work date)

- **medical recovery time** for the claim (calculated from date of injury to date of maximum medical improvement)

It is extremely important to note that after eleven years of analyzing claims data, the division still maintains that distribution of medical and indemnity claim costs in Kansas are not normally distributed and, therefore, the median, rather than the mean (“average”), is the more appropriate measure of central tendency for summarizing closed claims costs data, since the median is relatively unaffected by high-cost outliers. A word of caution: none of these numbers has been controlled for inflation (see below for claim costs controlled for inflation).

Statistical measures of dispersion, such as standard deviation or skewness, help explain how outliers “inflate” the mean for both claim costs and characteristics variables. All nine variables show positive skewness (greater than zero) for every year of the CCS study (see Table 3-13). For all years, the sample distributions for claim costs and temporal variables have been positively skewed, or right skewed. Compared to a normally distributed variable, in the shape of a bell curve, the distribution of claim costs (for both indemnity and all medical variables) are skewed right, with most of the claims bunched near the left wall of the histogram, while a relatively few claims extend the histogram out to the right giving it a long tail. Hence, we use the term right skewed or positively skewed, because the values in the tail extend the distribution into positive, not negative, values. Quantitative assessment of the skewness of a distribution can be calculated, but it must be assessed together with another measure - kurtosis, or the tendency of data to be distributed toward the ends or tails of the spread.

For a normally distributed variable, kurtosis would be close to zero.¹² If kurtosis is less than zero, then the distribution is referred to as “light tailed,” but if greater than zero, it is described as “heavy tailed.” Since the distributions of all the study variables are asymmetrical (values cannot be less than zero), the kurtosis measures indicate that there are many outliers (high cost and large number of days) in the tails of the distribution of the study variables (kurtosis is much higher for some of the medical cost variables).

Please note the costs below (see Table 3-13 and Figures 3-1) are actual (nominal) costs and are not controlled for inflation. See the section beginning on page 138 for inflation-adjusted analysis.

¹² Actually, kurtosis of the normal distribution is three, but SAS software subtracts three from the calculation, so that the reference point becomes zero, a more intuitively appealing number in their estimation.

Table 3-13
2009 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2008

		Univariate Statistics							
Calendar Year	Variable	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
2008	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	24,156.13	724.80	13,195.00	38,407.64	6.61	73.71	159.00	2,808
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	11,116.04	348.91	4,688.50	18,489.00	4.69	37.43	166.33	2,808
	Total Medical (dollars)	13,040.09	470.77	7,138.50	24,946.25	10.56	176.22	191.30	2,808
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,143.57	85.46	2,178.50	3,808.58	4.76	47.46	121.15	1,986
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	10,268.88	526.92	4,480.00	24,100.57	12.76	241.34	234.70	2,092
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	4,436.32	271.95	1,792.00	12,171.21	14.62	301.63	274.35	2,003
	Claim Duration (days)	466.43	7.63	370.00	404.49	3.55	24.64	86.72	2,808
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.78	3.99	31.00	125.15	3.93	22.05	163.00	986
	Medical Recovery (days)	264.02	7.00	186.00	269.12	3.38	26.16	101.93	1,476
2007	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	21,686.76	698.95	10,278.31	35,502.35	5.79	62.31	163.71	2,580
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	10,239.95	392.22	3,507.00	19,922.38	6.69	78.93	194.56	2,580
	Total Medical (dollars)	11,446.81	424.36	5,945.25	21,554.94	9.96	186.75	188.31	2,580
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,028.54	95.15	1,850.12	4,206.23	4.91	42.68	138.89	1,954
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	8,983.19	427.21	4,112.00	18,899.02	9.40	150.18	210.38	1,957
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,186.71	130.31	1,240.00	5,480.75	4.99	41.87	171.99	1,769
	Claim Duration (days)	474.47	9.33	365.50	474.12	5.27	51.14	99.93	2,580
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.75	4.18	28.00	141.73	3.97	19.29	184.66	1,151
	Medical Recovery (days)	296.06	9.74	194.00	377.45	7.37	110.75	127.49	1,502
2006	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	22,143.33	805.7	11,795.50	41,522.89	14.68	361.87	187.52	2,656
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	11,148.42	492.02	4,392.00	25,356.69	21.93	784.02	227.45	2,656
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,994.91	469.04	6,133.50	24,172.55	20.74	701.56	219.85	2,656
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,158.97	85.34	1,984.00	4,146.49	4.39	31.74	131.26	2,361
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,983.68	281.24	3,614.50	12,399.94	5.48	41.61	177.56	1,944
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,745.40	433.96	1,179.00	20,210.63	40.38	1783.36	539.61	2,169
	Claim Duration (days)	483.71	9.11	359	469.50	3.46	19.34	97.06	2,656
	Time Away from Work (days)	77.52	4.4	28	165.66	9.9	179.45	213.7	1,418
	Medical Recovery (days)	296.82	7.43	197	338.57	3.05	14.22	114.07	2,075
2005	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	20,016.46	560.88	11,164.00	26,904.65	3.66	20.76	134.41	2,301
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,959.35	336.91	4,000.00	16,161.23	3.93	24.96	162.27	2,301
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,057.11	281.61	6,148.00	13,508.48	3.89	25.37	134.32	2,301
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,718.30	71.81	1,667.00	3,335.88	3.39	17.92	122.72	2,158
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,097.44	211.24	3,424.00	8,845.00	3.87	21.84	145.05	1,753
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,199.88	114.32	1,432.00	5,108.71	4.65	35.73	159.65	1,997
	Claim Duration (days)	555.24	33.25	394.00	1,594.92	41.4	1,885.81	287.25	2,301
	Time Away from Work (days)	78.32	4.42	28.00	158.66	7.43	98.19	202.57	1,291
	Medical Recovery (days)	334.7	8.90	205.00	405.5	3.95	27.15	121.15	2,074

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-13 continued
2009 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2008

Calendar Year	Variable	Univariate Statistics							
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
2004	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	19,891.88	850.95	9,715.00	29,904.65	3.7	19.11	150.34	1,235
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,555.47	440.61	3,223.00	15,484.19	3.24	13.04	162.05	1,235
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,336.40	526	4,927.00	18,481.42	5.54	44.27	178.8	1,235
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,011.20	143.17	1,501.50	4,893.05	5.65	51.95	162.49	1,168
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,114.34	405.04	2,667.50	1,352.14	7	71.9	202.02	930
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,293.00	168.37	1,184.00	5,429.66	3.43	16.09	164.89	1,040
	Claim Duration (days)	555.25	14.71	391	517.08	1.86	4.96	93.13	1,235
	Time Away from Work (days)	88.34	7.55	30	190.73	6.16	61.14	215.91	638
	Medical Recovery (days)	329.95	11.7	193	380.24	2.45	10.22	115.24	1,057
2003	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	24,244.95	1,978.32	11,242.50	104,308.31	20.91	511.65	430.23	2,780
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	12,641.78	1,351.00	4,903.00	71,219.41	32.74	1,294.86	563.37	2,779
	Total Medical (dollars)	11,611.90	1,026.30	5,033.00	54,102.51	21.19	513.33	465.92	2,779
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,357.92	225.12	1,811.00	11,617.40	24.84	735.95	345.97	2,663
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	7,698.89	909.94	2,751.00	41,439.79	18.63	384.22	538.26	2,074
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,873.14	374.45	986	18,148.43	41.88	1,915.81	631.66	2,349
	Claim Duration (days)	619.8	11.01	489	526.13	2.33	8.92	84.89	2,283
	Time Away from Work (days)	272.37	87.3	35	3,483.27	19.95	399.19	1,278.88	1,592
	Medical Recovery (days)	368.08	8.43	246	402.81	3.39	22.74	109.44	2,282
2002	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	17,690.36	711.14	9,147.50	27,852.79	5.25	46.26	157.45	1,534
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,318.82	413.97	3,732.00	16,187.27	4.36	28.97	173.71	1,529
	Total Medical (dollars)	8,401.91	405.68	4,285.50	15,888.80	8.84	126.75	189.11	1,534
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,802.84	129.6	1,433.00	4,300.40	5.2	47.54	153.43	1,101
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,383.59	290.22	2,008.00	8,614.33	7.81	91.15	196.51	881
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,127.50	154.13	780	4,972.91	14.56	326.46	233.74	1,041
	Claim Duration (days)	551.97	14.61	384.5	572.27	2.67	9.31	103.68	1,534
	Time Away from Work (days)	2,385.45	291.8	31	8,927.45	3.64	11.27	374.25	936
	Medical Recovery (days)	323.44	13.54	164	439.49	2.82	10.1	135.88	1,053
2001	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	14,856.73	544.94	7,398.50	23,577.91	5.29	47.78	158.7	1,872
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,442.08	307.06	2,573.00	12,863.64	3.82	18.93	172.85	1,755
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,879.78	332.67	4,108.50	14,393.53	9.26	144.12	182.66	1,872
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,072.15	77.65	1,202.00	2,828.64	5.28	53.14	136.51	1,327
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,902.37	189.37	2,327.50	5,897.96	5.12	42.04	151.14	970
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,120.92	260.95	874	9,020.72	30.02	985.84	425.32	1,195
	Claim Duration (days)	500.49	13.04	324.5	564.4	3.01	11.11	112.77	1,872
	Time Away from Work (days)	128.11	7.06	50	246.28	6.23	56.64	192.24	1,216
	Medical Recovery (days)	391.55	11.53	241.5	499.03	3.44	15.47	127.45	1,872

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-13 continued
2009 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2008

Calendar Year	Variable	Univariate Statistics							n
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
2000	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	13,639.39	408.46	7,064.00	19,197.63	4.12	30.52	140.75	2,209
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	6,530.81	228.65	2,296.00	10,746.36	3.62	17.84	164.55	2,209
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,108.58	232.69	3,834.00	10,936.24	5.98	66.35	153.85	2,209
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,282.25	66.81	1,351.50	3,077.74	4.14	29.34	134.86	2,122
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,314.73	187.53	2,300.00	7,594.41	8.94	140.10	176.01	1,640
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,136.52	103.46	683.00	4,353.92	7.59	105.57	203.79	1,771
	Claim Duration (days)	449.83	9.19	332.00	431.81	2.61	9.65	95.99	2,209
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.42	3.27	32.00	121.46	3.38	14.36	158.94	1,378
	Medical Recovery (days)	261.30	6.48	175.00	304.04	3.13	15.31	116.36	2,199
1999	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	16,800.72	592.8	6,909.00	29,371.84	5.57	50.97	174.82	2,455
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,235.45	264.76	2,115.00	13,118.47	4.19	24.68	181.31	2,455
	Total Medical (dollars)	6,872.88	280.39	3,342.00	13,892.52	11.06	200.06	202.14	2,455
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,770.01	131.20	1,369.00	6,409.96	23.59	833.40	231.41	2,387
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,215.40	200.59	2,051.50	8,231.63	10.06	175.24	195.28	1,684
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,603.54	93.34	557.00	4,144.81	10.76	175.05	258.48	1,972
	Claim Duration (days)	442.86	8.32	329.00	412.25	2.28	8.92	93.09	2,455
	Time Away from Work (days)	89.94	4.28	29.00	166.78	4.41	26.40	185.44	1,519
	Medical Recovery (days)	256.67	6.53	151.00	323.25	3.38	17.74	125.94	2,453
1998	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	17,484.72	694.38	7,396.00	32,338.94	7.49	110.87	184.96	2,169
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,936.09	306.92	2,926.00	14,294.14	4.85	36.36	180.12	2,169
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,163.45	1,252.84	2,605.00	58,321.20	44.66	2,048.86	814.15	2,167
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,039.81	68.55	1,042.00	3,128.68	4.31	28.36	153.38	2,083
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,612.86	171.30	1,655.00	6,538.48	6.41	68.60	180.98	1,457
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,777.74	221.00	517.50	9,371.18	35.10	1,383.89	527.14	1,798
	Claim Duration (days)	423.46	8.85	314.00	412.31	2.76	11.30	97.37	2,169
	Time Away from Work (days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Medical Recovery (days)	280.47	6.79	184.50	315.42	3.07	15.40	112.46	2,158

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 3-1
Median Total Indemnity & Total Medical Claim
Costs in Kansas 1998-2008
(Non Inflation-Adjusted)

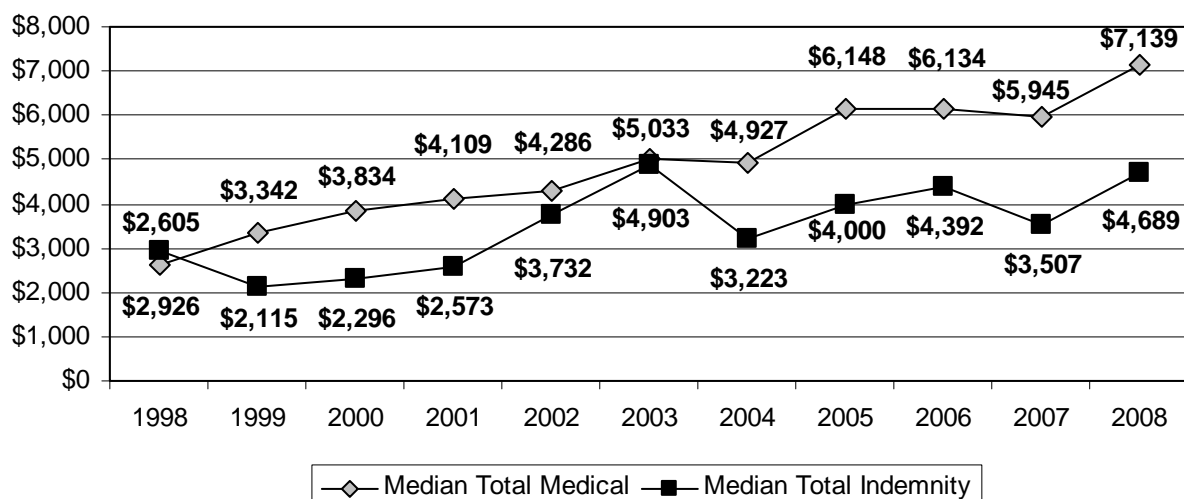
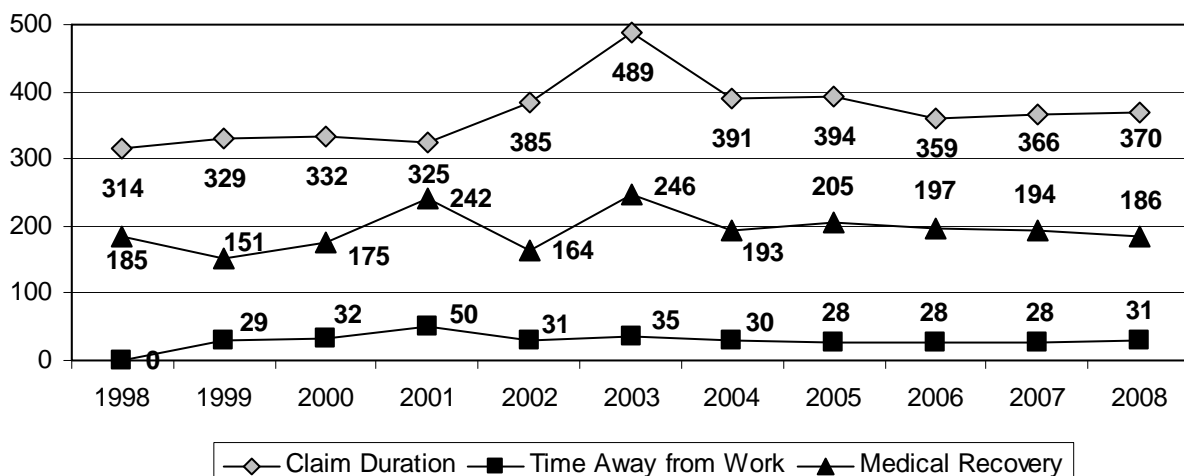


Figure 3-2
Median Temporal Characteristics of Closed
Claims in Kansas 1998-2008



Total Claim Costs for CCS 1999-2009

Total costs for each claim were calculated for each year of the CCS and include:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim, which included the **total physician, hospital and other medical costs**

Median total claim costs per sample year are reported in Table 3-14. Median total claim costs for 2008 were \$13,195.00. Indemnity constituted 46.02 percent of median total claim cost for 2008, while medical was 53.98 percent.

Table 3-14
2009 Closed Claims Study
Total Claims Costs* for Calendar Years 1998-2008

Calendar Year	Median Total Costs (Dollars)*	Percent Indemnity	Percent Medical
1998	7,396.00	52.58	47.42
1999	6,909.00	51.28	48.72
2000	7,064.00	47.88	52.12
2001	7,398.00	46.96	53.04
2002	9,147.00	52.51	47.49
2003	11,242.00	52.12	47.88
2004	9,715.00	48.04	51.96
2005	11,164.00	49.76	50.24
2006	11,795.50	50.35	49.65
2007	10,278.31	47.22	52.78
2008	13,195.00	46.02	53.98

*Sum of total incurred indemnity & medical costs per claim

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Temporal Characteristics of Claims for CCS 1999-2009

Table 3-19 (below) and Figure 3-2 (above) show the overall increase in the average number of days for claim duration, time away from work and medical recovery time.

- Claim duration increased, on average, 2.39 percent yearly and, in total, 17.83 percent from 1998-2008.
- Time away from work increased, on average, 3.47 percent yearly and, in total, 6.90 percent from 1999-2008 (note: 1998 data was not available).
- Medical recovery time increased, on average, 2.87 percent yearly but increased, in total, 0.54 percent from 1998-2008.

Table 3-15
2009 Closed Claims Study
Temporal Characteristics of Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

		Median Number of Days	Average Annual Increase 1998-2008	Total Increase 1998-2008*
Claim Duration			2.39%	17.83%
	1998	314		
	1999	329		
	2000	332		
	2001	325		
	2002	385		
	2003	489		
	2004	391		
	2005	394		
	2006	359		
	2007	366		
	2008	370		
Time Away From Work			3.47%	6.90%
	1998	n/a		
	1999	29		
	2000	32		
	2001	50		
	2002	31		
	2003	35		
	2004	30		
	2005	28		
	2006	28		
	2007	28		
	2008	31		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-15 continued
2009 Closed Claims Study
Temporal Characteristics of Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

		Median Number of Days	Average Annual Increase 1998-2008	Total Increase 1998-2008*
Medical Recovery Time			2.87%	0.54%
	1998	185		
	1999	151		
	2000	175		
	2001	242		
	2002	164		
	2003	246		
	2004	193		
	2005	205		
	2006	197		
	2007	194		
	2008	186		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Inflation-Adjusted Comparative Analysis of 1999-2008 CCS Claims Costs

In order to compare claim costs over time, the division used standard statistical procedures to adjust for inflation. Every year, the value of the dollar to the average American consumer and employers is driven down by inflation. This makes comparison of year-to-year costs difficult because the value of the dollar changes. In order to control for this fluctuation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces multiplying factors that are meant to allow costs to be compared over time to account for inflation. These factors are referred to as the Consumer Price Indexes and when used properly in an inflation adjustment formula, these indexes allow the researcher to represent each year's costs with a consistent dollar value. See Appendix A for detail on the methodology.

Highlights of this analysis are as follows:

- Table 3-16 shows both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal median indemnity costs for calendar years 1998-2007. All costs are expressed in 2007 dollars. Median total indemnity costs, adjusted for inflation, increased, on average, 2.68 percent yearly from 1998-2007. Inflation adjusted median total indemnity costs, over the same period, reveal that indemnity decreased 5.60 percent in total.
- Examining specific benefit types, total indemnity costs, adjusted for inflation, for temporary total disability (TTD) claims increased, on average, 1.72 percent yearly from 1998-2007 (see Table 3-16). Total increase, adjusted for inflation, over the same period, was -1.00 percent. Median total medical costs for TTD claims increased, on average, 9.68 percent yearly and in total 109.90 percent from 1998-2007.
- Costs for the same period, for temporary and permanent partial claims, and unscheduled and scheduled permanent partial claims, also are shown in Table 3-16.
- Figure 3-3 illustrates the trend in the average, inflation-adjusted median of total indemnity and total medical costs for 1998-2007.

Table 3-16
2009 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2007

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007*	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007*
Total Indemnity for all claims			2.68%	-5.60%			7.26%	79.66%
1998	\$2,926	\$3,717			\$2,605	\$3,309		
1999	\$2,115	\$2,632			\$3,342	\$4,159		
2000	\$2,296	\$2,764			\$3,834	\$4,616		
2001	\$2,573	\$3,013			\$4,109	\$4,812		
2002	\$3,732	\$4,301			\$4,286	\$4,939		
2003	\$4,903	\$5,527			\$5,033	\$5,674		
2004	\$3,223	\$3,538			\$4,927	\$5,408		
2005	\$4,000	\$4,248			\$6,148	\$6,530		
2006	\$4,392	\$4,517			\$6,134	\$6,308		
2007	\$3,507	\$3,507			\$5,945	\$5,945		
Temporary total claims			1.72%	-1.00%			9.68%	109.90%
1998	\$1,853	\$2,354			\$1,952	\$2,479		
1999	\$1,478	\$1,839			\$2,722	\$3,387		
2000	\$1,359	\$1,636			\$2,947	\$3,548		
2001	\$1,600	\$1,874			\$3,512	\$4,113		
2002	\$2,284	\$2,632			\$4,630	\$5,336		
2003	\$2,910	\$3,281			\$4,886	\$5,508		
2004	\$2,495	\$2,739			\$4,310	\$4,731		
2005	\$2,225	\$2,363			\$5,229	\$5,553		
2006	\$2,409	\$2,477			\$5,271	\$5,421		
2007	\$2,331	\$2,331			\$5,204	\$5,204		
Temporary partial claims			46.61%	-66.00%			9.12%	-36.20%
1998	\$2,748	\$3,490			\$3,609	\$4,585		
1999	\$657	\$817			\$2,395	\$2,980		
2000	\$402	\$484			\$2,671	\$3,216		
2001	\$526	\$615			\$2,158	\$2,527		
2002	\$423	\$487			\$1,257	\$1,448		
2003	\$432	\$487			\$839	\$946		
2004	\$324	\$356			\$1,317	\$1,446		
2005	\$2,110	\$2,240			\$3,776	\$4,010		
2006	\$4,384	\$4,508			\$4,423	\$4,548		
2007	\$1,188	\$1,188			\$2,924	\$2,924		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-16 continued
2009 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2007

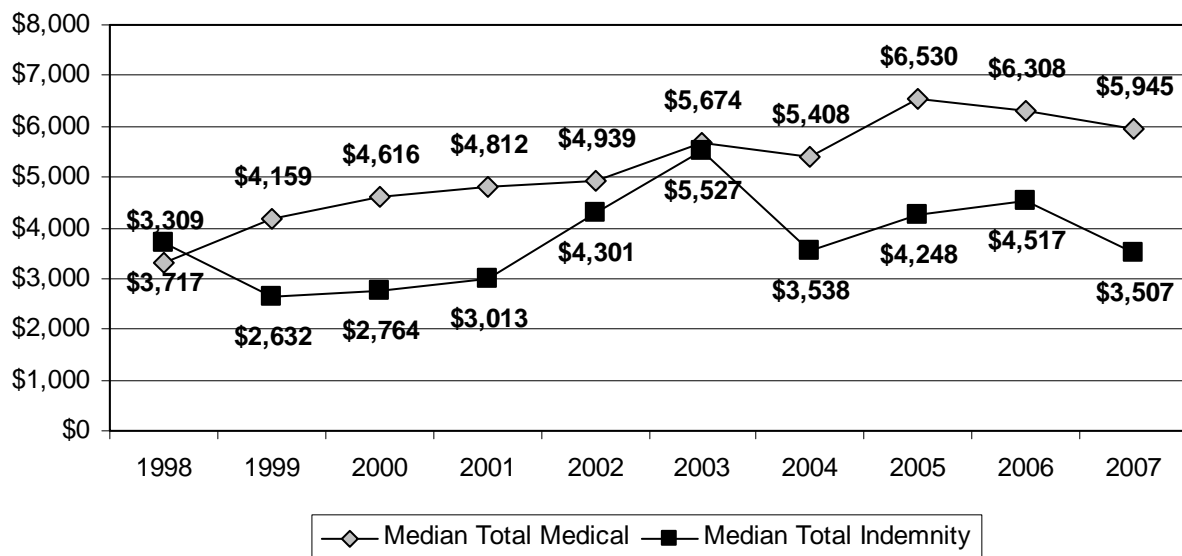
	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007*	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007*
Scheduled permanent partial claims			5.50%	17.50%			15.20%	50.40%
1998	\$4,713	\$5,987			\$4,287	\$5,446		
1999	\$4,315	\$5,370			\$4,939	\$6,146		
2000	\$6,000	\$7,224			\$5,810	\$6,995		
2001	\$5,745	\$6,728			\$4,660	\$5,457		
2002	\$5,070	\$5,843			\$3,260	\$3,757		
2003	\$7,440	\$8,388			\$6,386	\$7,199		
2004	\$5,304	\$5,822			\$3,597	\$3,948		
2005	\$8,542	\$9,072			\$8,321	\$8,837		
2006	\$7,781	\$8,094			\$8,755	\$9,003		
2007	\$7,036	\$7,036			\$8,189	\$8,189		
Unscheduled permanent partial claims			7.30%	64.90%			2.80%	3.10%
1998	\$8,126	\$10,323			\$5,771	\$7,331		
1999	\$7,724	\$9,611			\$6,923	\$8,615		
2000	\$8,848	\$10,653			\$6,607	\$7,955		
2001	\$7,844	\$9,187			\$6,779	\$7,939		
2002	\$9,999	\$11,524			\$4,365	\$5,031		
2003	\$8,461	\$9,538			\$5,798	\$6,536		
2004	\$8,054	\$8,841			\$7,866	\$8,634		
2005	\$9,589	\$10,184			\$9,343	\$9,923		
2006	\$13,536	\$13,920			\$7,824	\$8,045		
2007	\$17,023	\$17,023			\$7,561	\$7,561		
Permanent partial claims**			1.20%	5.70%			5.20%	28.30%
1998	\$6,135	\$7,794			\$4,844	\$6,154		
1999	\$6,708	\$8,347			\$6,356	\$7,909		
2000	\$7,485	\$9,012			\$6,166	\$7,424		
2001	\$7,093	\$8,307			\$6,117	\$7,164		
2002	\$7,280	\$8,390			\$4,088	\$4,712		
2003	\$8,004	\$9,023			\$5,891	\$6,641		
2004	\$6,980	\$7,662			\$7,134	\$7,831		
2005	\$8,905	\$9,457			\$8,835	\$9,383		
2006	\$9,130	\$9,389			\$8,485	\$8,726		
2007	\$8,238	\$8,238			\$7,894	\$7,894		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

**Includes both scheduled and unscheduled permanent partial disability

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 3-3
Average (Median) Total Indemnity & Total
Medical Claim Costs in Kansas 1998-2007
(Inflation-Adjusted)



- Median total medical costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 7.26 percent yearly and 79.66 percent in total from 1998-2007 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total hospital costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 8.74 percent yearly and 95.59 percent in total from 1998-2007 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total physician costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 5.08 percent yearly and 39.77 percent in total from 1998-2007 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total other-medical costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 8.44 percent yearly and 88.62 percent in total from 1998-2007 (see Table 3-17).
- For a graphical representation of the average median total indemnity and the average median total medical costs for 1998-2007, see Figure 3-3.

Table 3-17
2009 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Medical Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2007

		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007
Total Medical Costs for all Claims				7.26%	79.66%
	1998	\$2,605	\$3,309		
	1999	\$3,342	\$4,159		
	2000	\$3,834	\$4,616		
	2001	\$4,109	\$4,812		
	2002	\$4,286	\$4,939		
	2003	\$5,033	\$5,674		
	2004	\$4,927	\$5,408		
	2005	\$6,148	\$6,530		
	2006	\$6,134	\$6,308		
	2007	\$5,945	\$5,945		
Total Hospital Costs for all Claims				8.74%	95.59%
	1998	\$1,655	\$2,102		
	1999	\$2,052	\$2,553		
	2000	\$2,300	\$2,769		
	2001	\$2,328	\$2,726		
	2002	\$2,008	\$2,314		
	2003	\$2,751	\$3,101		
	2004	\$2,668	\$2,928		
	2005	\$3,424	\$3,637		
	2006	\$3,615	\$3,717		
	2007	\$4,112	\$4,112		
Total Physician Costs for all Claims				5.08%	39.77%
	1998	\$1,042	\$1,324		
	1999	\$1,369	\$1,704		
	2000	\$1,352	\$1,627		
	2001	\$1,202	\$1,408		
	2002	\$1,433	\$1,652		
	2003	\$1,811	\$2,042		
	2004	\$1,502	\$1,648		
	2005	\$1,667	\$1,770		
	2006	\$1,984	\$2,040		
	2007	\$1,850	\$1,850		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-17 continued
2009 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Legal Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2007

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007
Total Other Medical Costs for all Claims			8.44%	88.62%
1998	\$518	\$657		
1999	\$557	\$693		
2000	\$683	\$822		
2001	\$874	\$1,024		
2002	\$780	\$899		
2003	\$986	\$1,112		
2004	\$1,184	\$1,300		
2005	\$1,432	\$1,521		
2006	\$1,179	\$1,212		
2007	\$1,240	\$1,240		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- When trying to “smooth” a yearly increase (decrease) with an average annual increase, it should be noted that legal costs, for both employer and claimant, tend to be more volatile, dramatically increasing or decreasing year to year (see Table 3-18).
- Total attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 12.71 percent and 54.12 percent in total from 1998-2007 (see Table 3-18).
- Employer attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 8.32 percent and 59.78 percent in total from 1998-2007 (see Table 3-18).
- Claimant attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 154.13 percent and decreased 42.46 percent in total from 1998-2007 (see Table 3-18).

Table 3-18
2009 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Legal Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2007

		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007
Total Attorney Costs				12.71%	54.12%
	1998	\$321	\$407		
	1999	\$500	\$622		
	2000	\$432	\$520		
	2001	\$869	\$1,017		
	2002	\$499	\$575		
	2003	\$783	\$883		
	2004	\$879	\$965		
	2005	\$662	\$703		
	2006	\$722	\$742		
	2007	\$628	\$628		
Employer Attorney Costs				8.32%	59.78%
	1998	\$302	\$384		
	1999	\$324	\$403		
	2000	\$382	\$460		
	2001	\$626	\$733		
	2002	\$495	\$571		
	2003	\$744	\$838		
	2004	\$759	\$833		
	2005	\$659	\$700		
	2006	\$706	\$726		
	2007	\$613	\$613		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-18 continued
2009 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Legal Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2007

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007
Claimant Attorney Costs			154.13%	-42.46%
1998	\$1,526	\$1,939		
1999	\$2,000	\$2,489		
2000	\$2,466	\$2,969		
2001	\$2,977	\$3,487		
2002	\$500	\$576		
2003	\$2,462	\$2,776		
2004	\$12,386	\$13,596		
2005	\$2,222	\$2,360		
2006	\$119	\$122		
2007	\$1,116	\$1,116		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Table 3-19 lists both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal median total costs (medical and indemnity) for calendar years 1998-2007. Inflation-adjusted total costs increased, on average, 1.84 percent yearly from 1998-2007. The inflation-adjusted total increase for the same period was 9.40 percent.

Table 3-19
2009 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Total Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2007

		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2007	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2007
Total Indemnity & Medical Costs for all Claims				1.84%	9.40%
	1998	\$7,396	\$9,395		
	1999	\$6,909	\$8,597		
	2000	\$7,064	\$8,505		
	2001	\$7,399	\$8,665		
	2002	\$9,148	\$10,543		
	2003	\$11,243	\$12,674		
	2004	\$9,715	\$10,664		
	2005	\$11,164	\$11,857		
	2006	\$11,796	\$12,130		
	2007	\$10,278	\$10,278		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Costs 1984-2007

The division has calculated and published standard measures of statewide employer costs for workers compensation, adjusted for inflation, for the period 1984-2007 (see Tables 3-20 to 3-23). Kansas Labor Market Information Services provided the nominal (non-inflation adjusted) wage data; Kansas Insurance Department provided the nominal insurance premiums data; and Kansas Division of Workers Compensation calculated the inflation adjustments, the increases and the ratios (premiums as a percentage of wages).

- Inflation-adjusted wages increased, on average, 2.07 percent yearly from 1984-2007, for a total increase of 59.52 percent (see Table 3-20).
- During this same period, inflation-adjusted total premiums paid for workers compensation insurance also rose, on average, 2.40 percent yearly, for a total increase of 58.60 percent (see Table 3-21).
- In Kansas from 1984-2007, inflation-adjusted premiums as a percentage of inflation-adjusted wages, a common statistic for measuring employer cost, increased at an average annual rate of only 0.43 percent; however, over the entire period, it actually decreased by 0.57 percent (see Table 3-22).
- In contrast, Table 3-23 also shows that in the entire United States from 1991-2007, inflation-adjusted premiums as a percentage of wages, decreased at an average annual rate of 0.55 percent, for a 10.79 percent decline over the entire period (data for U.S. only available from 1991-2007). Please note, however, that premiums, as a percentage of wages, are still significantly higher nationally than they are in Kansas.

Table 3-20
Kansas Workers Total Wages 1984-2007

			Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1984- 2007	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1984- 2007
	Non- Inflation Adjusted Total Wages Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Total Wages Kansas		
Total Wages for Kansas			2.07%	59.52%
1984	\$15,629,617,558	\$29,707,980,939		
1985	\$16,330,124,650	\$30,009,191,044		
1986	\$17,210,097,362	\$31,063,868,682		
1987	\$18,128,087,903	\$31,651,392,010		
1988	\$19,196,887,817	\$32,331,041,705		
1989	\$20,204,632,152	\$32,620,946,396		
1990	\$21,530,813,530	\$33,111,781,414		
1991	\$22,441,718,296	\$33,317,909,416		
1992	\$23,942,707,247	\$34,667,400,650		
1993	\$24,814,846,398	\$35,063,205,235		
1994	\$26,103,011,345	\$36,112,525,918		
1995	\$27,715,506,384	\$37,441,755,519		
1996	\$29,551,866,243	\$38,887,395,294		
1997	\$31,889,467,672	\$41,075,900,618		
1998	\$34,480,895,902	\$43,802,389,663		
1999	\$36,405,814,885	\$45,302,699,765		
2000	\$38,546,008,818	\$46,410,674,911		
2001	\$39,787,033,805	\$46,596,737,668		
2002	\$40,181,390,263	\$46,310,497,105		
2003	\$40,450,524,720	\$45,602,313,133		
2004	\$42,452,954,879	\$46,600,305,554		
2005	\$44,226,394,819	\$46,972,226,098		
2006	\$47,457,825,968	\$48,804,147,272		
2007	\$47,388,704,767	\$47,388,704,767		

Non-Inflation Adjusted Data Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services

Inflation Adjustment and Increases: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-21
Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Premiums
1984-2007

		Non- Inflation Adjusted Total Premiums Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Total Premiums Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1984- 2007	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1984- 2007
Total Premiums Earned for Kansas				2.40%	58.60%
1984		\$140,223,325	\$266,529,354		
1985		\$170,955,138	\$314,157,149		
1986		\$202,033,619	\$364,666,491		
1987		\$222,846,661	\$389,087,203		
1988		\$259,548,305	\$437,126,432		
1989		\$263,386,009	\$425,244,113		
1990		\$293,048,038	\$450,672,361		
1991		\$337,125,586	\$500,510,682		
1992		\$363,578,560	\$526,436,859		
1993		\$365,646,558	\$516,656,041		
1994		\$312,116,539	\$431,801,391		
1995		\$322,205,785	\$435,278,001		
1996		\$282,897,458	\$372,265,670		
1997		\$261,895,503	\$337,340,020		
1998		\$261,594,835	\$332,313,839		
1999		\$252,545,287	\$314,262,525		
2000		\$247,235,161	\$297,679,346		
2001		\$269,386,691	\$315,493,259		
2002		\$307,451,748	\$354,349,195		
2003		\$324,780,102	\$366,144,173		
2004		\$355,877,798	\$390,644,519		
2005		\$383,363,217	\$407,164,631		
2006		\$407,004,920	\$418,551,159		
2007		\$422,723,365	\$422,723,365		

Non-Inflation Adjusted Premiums Data Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Inflation Adjustment and Increases: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-22
Employer Workers Compensation Costs
Kansas 1984-2007

	Premiums as % of Inflation Adjusted Total Wages	Average Annual Increase 1984- 2007	Total Increase 1984- 2007*
Premiums as a Percent of Total Kansas Wages		0.43%	-0.57%
1984	0.90%		
1985	1.05%		
1986	1.17%		
1987	1.23%		
1988	1.35%		
1989	1.30%		
1990	1.36%		
1991	1.50%		
1992	1.52%		
1993	1.47%		
1994	1.20%		
1995	1.16%		
1996	0.96%		
1997	0.82%		
1998	0.76%		
1999	0.69%		
2000	0.64%		
2001	0.68%		
2002	0.77%		
2003	0.80%		
2004	0.84%		
2005	0.87%		
2006	0.86%		
2007	0.89%		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-23
Employer Workers Compensation Costs
United States 1991-2007*

		Premiums as % of Inflation Adjusted Total Wages	Average Annual Increase 1991-2007**	Total Increase 1991-2007**
Premiums as a Percent of Total U.S. Wages			-0.56%	-10.79%
	1991	2.41%		
	1992	2.52%		
	1993	2.66%		
	1994	2.67%		
	1995	2.60%		
	1996	2.52%		
	1997	2.44%		
	1998	2.17%		
	1999	2.11%		
	2000	1.90%		
	2001	1.87%		
	2002	1.93%		
	2003	2.09%		
	2004	2.26%		
	2005	2.31%		
	2006	2.21%		
	2007	2.15%		

* U.S. data only available from 1991 and later

** Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: John F. Burton Jr., *Workers' Compensation Costs for Employers 1986 to 2007* (Workers' Compensation Policy Review, vol 8, issue 1, January/February 2008); pp. 3-21.

Appendix A

Technical Notes: Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates and Closed Claims Study

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), with the help of the state agencies, selects a non-proportional stratified probability sample of employment establishments and mails them questionnaires. Employers are instructed to record all nonfatal employee injury and illness incidents, number of days away from work for each recorded injury/illness, the number of employee hours worked and the establishment's average employment. Participants in the annual survey consist of employers who maintain Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and smaller employers who are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The survey "excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in state and local government agencies."¹³ Some states are experimenting with collecting data from the public sector,¹⁴ but Kansas Labor Market Information Services does not currently do so.

The data collection process differs for the employers who maintain Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and those that are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The former are mailed a questionnaire in February following the survey year and are asked to transfer from their records all injuries and illnesses incurred as well as demographic and hours worked data. The latter, exempt employers (those with fewer than 11 employees and those designated as "low-hazard industries" by OSHA) are notified in December of the prior year (e.g., contacted in December of 2000 to record injuries for the 2001 survey) that they have been chosen to participate in the survey and must keep records of all employee injuries. The participating state agencies are responsible for collecting data from employers within their jurisdiction and for submitting these questionnaires to BLS for analysis.

The BLS uses its incidence rates as a benchmark to compare the frequency of injuries and illnesses occurring within jurisdictions, industries or specific occupations for a calendar year. The variable "Total Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-time workers" is the most widely quoted incidence rate, and reflects the incidence rate of "total recordable cases." BLS defines "recordable cases" as follows:

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- Death
- Loss of consciousness
- Days away from work
- Restricted work activity or job transfer
- Medical treatment (beyond first aid)

¹³ BLS, 2005 News Release: *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 2005*, <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh.pdf>.

¹⁴ E.g., Christine Baker, *Trends in Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: USA and California*, IAIABC Journal, Vol. 44 No. 1, 151, 169 (Spring 2007) (explaining that the California Division of Labor Statistics and Research (DSLRS) surveys approximately 800 public sector employers).

- Significant work related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. These include any work related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum.
- Additional criteria that can result in a recordable case include:
 - Any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material.
 - Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard.
 - Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis.
 - An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals 1) that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) and 2) the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above the audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

The incidence rate is calculated as follows:

Formula: $IR = (N/EH) \times 200,000$

IR = Incidence Rate

N = total number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all [private industry] employees during the calendar year

200,000 = Base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)¹⁵

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: The division collects data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas through its first report of injury form and stores it in its relational database. Every employer covered under the Workers Compensation Act that has workplace injuries must submit first reports of injury. The severity of each occupational accident or illness and the industrial classification code are mandatory data elements that must be reported by employers to the state. The severity of each accident or illness is exhibited by the numerical code representing the following severity categories: 0-No time lost, 1-Time lost and 2- Fatality. The division's analysts utilized the BLS statistical formula (see above) to calculate the incidence of injury for each severity classification for Kansas's non-federal employment hours for the past ten fiscal years. Injury and illness data was obtained from the Division of Workers Compensation, and the employment hour data used in the division's calculation of incidence rates was obtained from the Kansas Labor Market Information Services.

¹⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS) Methodology

The following is a description of the methodology used by the Technology and Statistics section of the division for the 2008 Closed Claims Study (CCS).

Sample Design: Rather than collecting data from the entire population of claims for a calendar year, which would be impractical (as it would result in very large data sets), extremely expensive and labor intensive, the division's researchers used a random sample from the population and make valid inferences about its characteristics using reliable and credible statistical techniques.

The Workers Compensation division must have a sample that is sufficiently large and accurately representative of the population in order to perform relevant statistical inference. The sample must also preserve the power of equal probability associated with simple random sampling for statistical purposes. This enables the researchers to process the statistics without having to weigh different variables differently. Simple random sampling will not work with this data because carriers with higher paid losses tend to have a higher proportion of paid loss claims, making the distribution of paid loss claims unevenly distributed. In order to sample a larger percentage of those carriers, the division utilizes a two-stage type of probability sampling procedure known as "disproportionate stratified sampling." That procedure ensures that different groups within the loss claims population will be adequately represented in the sample.

The general strategy employed is to first create strata (subsets of the total population) that are more homogeneous than the population as a whole, and then to sample a different fraction of insurers within each strata. Then, when recombined through analysis, the resulting sample will be reasonably representative of the more heterogeneous total population. The population was stratified according to paid losses. The specific variable used to stratify the population was a percent of total paid losses for all workers compensation claims in the state of Kansas. Subsequent to stratification, the division selected carriers from each stratum by utilizing a random number generator. All carriers in any particular stratum had the same chance of being selected as any other carrier in the same stratum. The selected carriers were asked to randomly select claims from their own databases that met the CCS study criteria.

Data Collection: The organizations included in the study were then asked by the division to randomly sample from their databases approximately 200 (or less, if they did not have 200) claims for the specified calendar year. The sample was to be taken from each entity's pool of claims, including both medical and indemnity payments. Each claim in the sample also was required to have been open at least one day during the period of January 1, 2008, to December 31, 2008.

The division secured permission from the National Council on Compensation Insurance to print and use the Detailed Claim Information (DCI) survey instrument in order to create data definitions and structure for the Kansas Closed Claims Study survey. DCI is a national standard for reporting comprehensive claim data from insurance carriers. Adhering to the DCI structure, programmers in the Kansas Department of Labor created two software packages to assist reporting entities. One package was a manual entry system; the other application allowed a text file to be imported electronically. Both products included editing limitations on inputs to certain

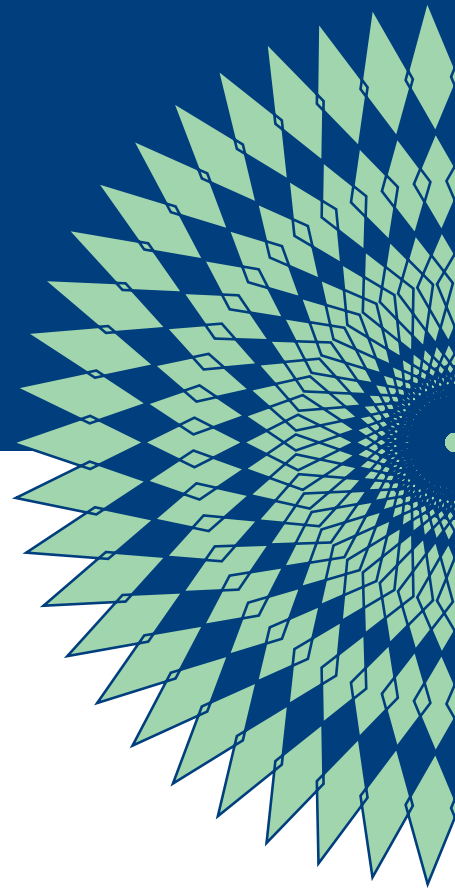
data fields. In addition, the division's analysts performed data scrubbing on the data sets to ensure that accurate aggregate statistics were reported to the legislature.

Response Rate: Non-response bias is always a threat to the accuracy of a sample because non-respondents may differ significantly from survey respondents. Typically, in any study such as this one, certain organizations do not respond due to various circumstances, including, but not limited to, bankruptcy, refusal to answer or lost forms. This year, however, all participants responded, thus the statistics do not need to be adjusted to reflect a non-response rate.

Adjusting for Inflation: In order to compare claim costs over time, the division utilized standard statistical procedures to adjust past costs for the effects of inflation. Every year, the value of the dollar to the average American consumer is driven down by inflation. This makes comparison of costs from year to year difficult to accurately interpret because the value of the dollar does not remain constant. In order to remedy this situation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has produced multiplying factors that are meant to "even out" cost data. These factors are referred to as Consumer Price Indexes and when used properly in an inflation adjustment formula, allow the researcher to represent each year's costs with a consistent dollar value.

Over the last 25 years, the BLS has made numerous improvements to the CPI-U (Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers), making it a more accurate conversion factor for comparing costs over time. However, because the CPI-U is tied to federal income tax brackets, Social Security benefits, wage levels specified in collective bargaining agreements, government programs and private contracts, it would be impracticable for the BLS to update older CPI-U's to reflect the changes. Therefore, the researcher is not able to represent costs over time in a consistent dollar value by using the CPI-U. The CPI-U is thus better situated for converting specific costs for simple comparisons and not for analyzing time series data.

In order to remedy the situation for the researcher, the BLS has developed the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers Research Series (CPI-U-RS). This series, built exclusively for researchers doing time series analyses, allows the researcher to represent cost figures that reflect estimates of what inflation would have been if it had been measured using current CPI-U methods since 1978. The CPI-U-RS incorporates most of the improvements made to the CPI-U over time, however it has some limitations. The estimates are based on research covering a short time and extrapolated to a longer time period. Additionally, some of the improvements haven't been included for various reasons. In spite of these limitations, the CPI-U-RS is the most detailed and systematic estimate available of a consistent CPI series. CPI-U-RS is utilized by the Division of Workers Compensation for adjusting all costs for inflation from 1998-2007.



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